

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXV, No. 11, December 11, 1935.

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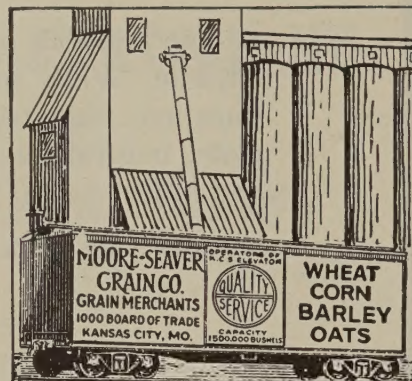
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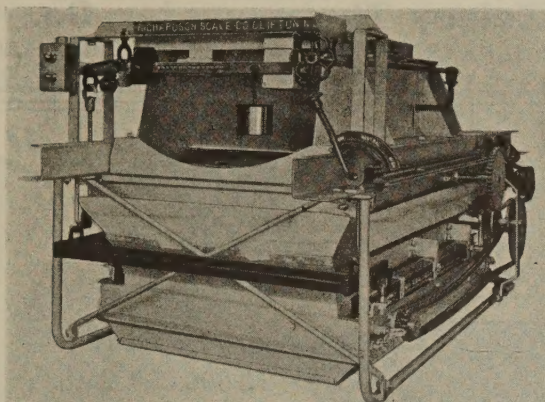
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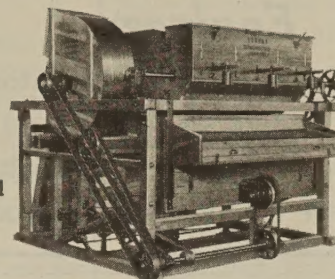
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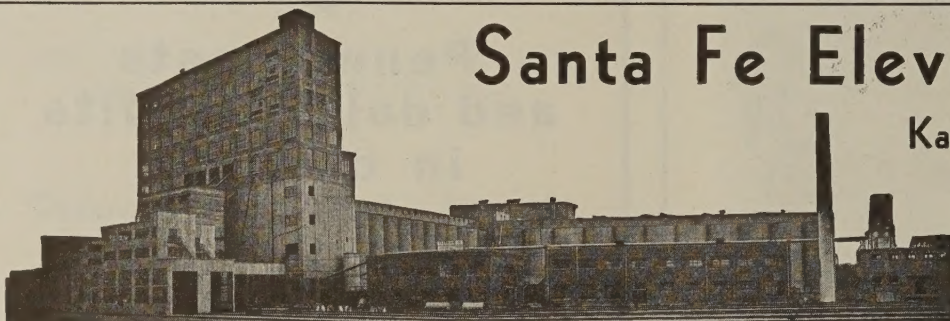
470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELNY Thermometer System *Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zelny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

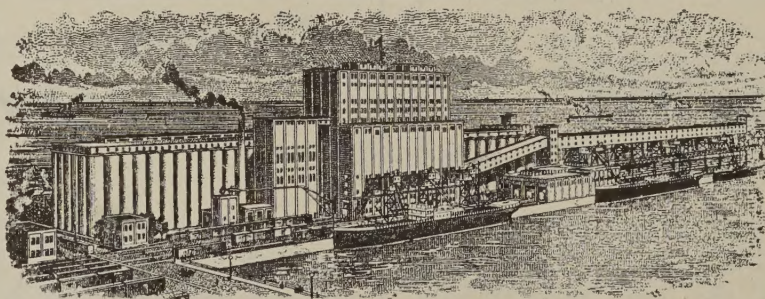
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

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837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
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Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

DUPOR

COVER'S

New Automatic Rubber

RESPIRATOR

Patent 2,000,064. Revolutionary, collapsible, reversible, perfect exhale valve, comfortable face cloth and double filter chambers.

Two in one and costs less than the old type.

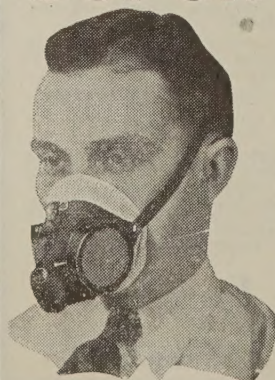
All dusts, paint sprays and lighter fumes.

Price \$18.00 per doz.

Upon receipt of \$1.50 one will be sent as a sample. Money will be refunded if not as represented. Extra filter pads, 1c each.

H. S. COVER

1937 Chippewa St., So. Bend, Ind.



HANDLE WITH CARE!

Don't break that costly grain. And don't let it take forever to convey it. Renew your elevator cups. Superior Cups have smooth, clean edges that scoop full and without breaking the berries.

SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS

• Made Solely by the •

K.I. Willis Corporation
MOLINE, ILLINOIS



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

McMillin Truck Dump For Electric Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

The CLIMAX

Scoop Truck

Cap. { 200 lbs. coal
 { 2½ bus. grain

Easily adds 25c per hour to the value of a man's time in handling coal or grain. Strongly built and will give years of consistent service.

Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?

THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-legging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.

Protected by U. S. and Foreign Patents.

Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller

Sole Manufacturer

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

To BUY or SELL

RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.



Doak Spout Holder

Best on Earth

Easy to Operate

Self-Locking

Instantly Adjustable

Practically Unbreakable

Price \$10.00

Your money back if not satisfied. Order from your supply house, or direct from

E. O. DOAK Care Superior Mfg. Co.
ALBERT CITY, IOWA

Modern Convenience Old Fashioned Comfort

The newest first class hotel in Downtown St. Louis—near to the theatres, shops, office buildings—offers home-like comfort. Two air-conditioned restaurants. Garage Service. All rooms with both tub and shower bath, \$2.50 up. Over 50% of the rooms rent for \$3.50 or less

The **HOTEL**
IN ST. LOUIS

Kennox

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed.

Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73.

Price, \$1.30, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| No. _____ | 19____ |
| Load of _____ | |
| From _____ | |
| To _____ | |
| | Gross _____ lbs. |
| Price per bu. _____ | Tare _____ lbs. |
| Test _____ | Net _____ lbs. |
| Man ON—OFF _____ | Net _____ bu. |
| | Weigher. |

One-fourth actual size.

Improved Ehram Overhead Electric Dump



Extra Heavy Construction
3 H. P. Motor
Worm Gear Drive
Cannot Drop
Ball-Bearing Track Wheels

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.

ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative: W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SELL—TO SETTLE ESTATE—Elevator and warehouse in heart of Utah's granary, at Tremonton, Utah. Write Mrs. Lars Anderson, 449 N. 1st West, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MISSOURI—Flour and Feed Mill with Elevator and Big Warehouse for sale; fine location for feed mill and mill is in fair running order. For particulars write H. Wedepohl, Berger, Mo.

INDIANA—10,000 bu. elevator, hammer mill for sale, retail seed, feed and coal business. Settlement of estate reason for sale. At Lonsantville, Ind. Nettie May Power, Admr., Lynn, Ind.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATORS WANTED

GRAIN ELEVATOR WANTED in Central Kansas; must be in good grain and feed territory; price reasonable. G.H. Laidlaw, Maize, Kan.

HAVE CASH BUYER for well located country elevators in Southwest Kansas or Northern Oklahoma. Give full details as to volume, competition, scope of buying territory, condition of elevators and rock bottom cash prices. Address 75W8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ AND USE THEM.**

MILLS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN—Flour and feed mill for sale, located in productive mid-west territory. In good operating condition and doing a nice retail coal and feed business. Address P. O. Box 217, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TENNESSEE STOCK FARM for sale; 282 acres 1½ miles from Fayetteville. Liberal terms. Also do a grain business. H. K. Holman, 48 Seaton Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS—Grain, feed and seed business for sale, coal sheds and electrified grist mill in connection; been established for over 25 years; grain storage capacity 25,000 bus.; located in heart of dairy district; in small town on state highway; 400 population; 75 mi. from Chicago; will sell for \$8,000, which is less than half of what I have invested in it. Terms: \$4,500 cash, mortgage for balance at 5%. Must retire on account of poor health. Write A. A. Mulligan, Capron, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER POSITION wanted with farmers elevator co.; 17 years' experience; all sidelines; can start at once; best of references. 75V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION MANAGING elevator wanted; 15 yrs. experience in grains and feeds. Will make interview, go anywhere. References. Write 75W3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SALES PROMOTION MANAGER — College graduate; 15 years experience as salesman, office and credit manager, supervisor of sales; well known to trade; thoroughly familiar with conditions in New England and on Long Island, N. Y., would like connection with reliable manufacturer of trade mark feeds for poultry and livestock; or with receivers and shippers of grain and grain products; or with manufacturers and distributors of products required by the grain and feed trade in New England, or on Long Island, N. Y. 75Y2, Grain & Feed Jnals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN WANTED—For the western portion of lower Michigan now calling on country grain, feed and seed dealers, to handle, as a sideline, a well known line of farm and field seeds for a reputable midwestern organization. The man selected will be given full co-operation and will have a real opportunity to substantially increase his earnings. Write for information to 75W9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING man wanted to take position with progressive field seed house located in central states. Some one with seed experience preferred, however, not an absolute requirement if otherwise qualified. Work consists of writing and preparing copy for field seed catalogs and circulars, newspaper and radio advertising, etc. State complete experience, age, references and other particulars. Address 75Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POPCORN WANTED

POPCORN WANTED—American grown in even 100-lb. bags, shelled, guaranteed to pop 1 to 20 basis. Mail description, packing, all information, but no samples, to 75Y5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill. This is for export trade, cash business.

POPCORN WANTED

Carlots or less. Send sample for bid. Mention quantity.
Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill

A Christmas Present for Your Business

that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....



**Protect Your Home
from Tuberculosis
BUY
CHRISTMAS SEALS**

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4¼x6¼ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CRUSHER—Feeder—Rebuilt for sale. Nickle Engineering Works, Saginaw, Mich.

ONE IRON KING Packer (Howes) for sale, same as new.—Black White Lime Co., Quincy, Ill.

CORN CRACKER & Grader—has motor—½ price for quick sale. 75Y7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BARGAIN—Truck dump and scales, corn sheller, cleaner, elevator and 5-bushel Richardson automatic scale for sale. Write W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR for sale, 7x12 platform, serves three floors; 1 Victor No. 1 sheller, three head pulleys with shaft, bearings and sprocket wheel, two case iron boots with pulleys. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

MILL FOR SALE—Unique attrition mill manufactured by the Robinson Mfg. Company, for sale at a reasonable price. Powered by two 20-h.p. motors. Twenty-four inch. Also set of new plates go with mill. Inquire of Mendota Farmers Co-op. Supply Co., Mendota, Ill.

NO. 3 HESS STEAM grain drier for sale; will install any place in State of Ohio at half price; guarantee will operate as good as new; scarcely been used; also two Boss car loaders, good condition, at half price. Will take in trade 3 bu. automatic scale. Write W. D. Rapp & Son, Sabina, Ohio.

MACHINERY FOR A WOLF short system mill for sale; 2 double 6x20 Wolf low stand rolls; 1 Wolf sifter 6 sections 9 sieves; 1 Niagara bran duster; 3 middlings mills; 1 flour packer; 1 suction fan; 1 moisture tester; 1 Columbia feed governor; 1 Alsop rotary electrifier with agitator; 11 elevators complete; 8x4 pulleys with legging, shafting, pulleys, bearings, tighteners; some belting, for \$450 net; 2 Nordyke sifters, 4 sections, 17 sieves, \$200 each; 2 No. 1 Barnard centrifugal reels, \$75 each. H. L. DeLong, West 1708 Boone Ave., Spokane, Wash.

RUBBER BELTING FOR SALE

RUBBER BELTING remnants for sale cheap. 75Y8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

DOUBLE RUNNER attrition grinder or good hammermill wanted. Must be 50-h.p. or more. Truck scale, preferably 15 ton. Good bag closing machine; floor scale. Write 75Y9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

USED MILL MACHINERY wanted as follows: Scourer, scalping machine, cracked corn grinder, feed mixer (about 500 to 1,000 lb. capacity), three roll feed mill. Also rack head and boot including cups and belt. All the above machinery must be small. L. L. Coryell & Son, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SCALES FOR SALE

HOWE TRUCK SCALE for sale; 20-ton; 9'x20' platform; extra good condition; bargain. Write 75X5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MILLET Siberian, Early, Fortune and Hog for sale; also Black and Red Amber Canesed. Straight or mixed cars. Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RAT EXTERMINATOR

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

Improved Grain Tickets

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

| Owner | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Hauler | Grain | Grade |
| | | Dockage |
| | | % |
| Gross | | |
| Tare | | |
| Net | | |
| Total Dockage | | |
| Net Pounds | | |
| Bushels | | |
| Price | Amount \$ | |
| Storage Ticket No. | | |
| Check No. | | |
| | Station | |
| No. | 19 | |
| | Weigher | |
| Name of Firm or Buyer | | |

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6¾ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Triplating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The WEST Meets the EAST at

BUFFALO

A Balanced Market

GRAIN Commission merchants, track buyers, elevating and forwarding facilities, storage plants, feed mills, flour mills, all in number and variety, give Buffalo every advantage in expeditiously handling grain. Competition is keen, bidding is active, and elevators are equipped with modern machinery for drying, cleaning, clipping, or otherwise improving every kind and grade of grain at reasonable cost.

FEED Buffalo is the natural gateway from the vast grain producing sections of the West to the large consuming territory of the East. Lake, rail and canal transporting facilities, converging at this gateway, have developed a diversified business in feeds. It is the home of a number of active feed wholesalers and large commercial feed manufacturers.

SEED Seed wholesalers, with outlets to the vast hay and pasture sections of the Northeast, that make possible its dairying and live-stock industries, make Buffalo an active market for offerings of grass and field seeds in large and small lots.

DEAL WITH THESE FIRMS

Wood Grain Corp.

Consignments

Lewis Grain Corp.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Southwell Grain Corp.

Consignments

S. E. Provoost

Broker—Grain and Feed

Cargill Grain Co., Inc.

Grain Merchants

Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp.

Elevator Operators and Grain Merchandisers

McConnell & Weydman, Inc.

Grain Merchants—Consignments—Brokerage

American Elevator & Grain Co., Inc.

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

J. G. McKillen, Inc.

Receivers—Consignments

Continental Grain Co.

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Superior, Dakota and Great Eastern Elevators

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Buyers and Sellers—Carlots or less

Allied Mills, Inc.

Feeds

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grain and Feed

Let BUFFALO Serve You Always

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 11, 1935

WE WISH every member of the trade a very Merry Xmas and many of them, and may the new year bring them a prosperous business, with less confusion, fewer restrictions and less discouraging regulations.

THE CONDITION of winter grains has improved so much during the last few weeks, grain merchants of the winter wheat belt are most optimistic regarding the future.

SELLING side lines on credit must be done cautiously where debtors can take advantage of exemptions, as in California where a law enacted this year exempts from attachment motor vehicles up to \$100 in value.

COVERING TILE storage tanks with iron sheeting, as is illustrated elsewhere in this number, is a new departure that should help to prolong the life of many of the tile tanks still in use altho permitting moisture to gain access to the stored grain.

SO MANY new uses are being found for soybean meal, doubtless next year's acreage of soybeans will show another large increase.

THE CORN shipper with a moisture tester and a modern drier is in a most advantageous position to handle the new crop profitably.

FERTILIZERS should be in excellent demand next spring as the new acreage control contracts do not forbid the use of fertilizers.

SEED CORN and spring wheat, suitable for planting next spring, promises to be in unusual demand, because of the large percentage of damaged corn and shrivelled wheat.

HEAVY sales taxes have a tendency to encourage the formation of vertical trusts, such as one concern being wheat grower, miller and baker, so he makes one sale and pays one tax.

COLD WEATHER is driving hordes of rodents into grain storehouses where they will damage food as usual unless owners liberally distribute tempting bait loaded with red squill.

THE FEED merchant or manufacturer who makes a careful study of the feeding problems of his customers soon gets them to lean on him for advice and wins many new patrons sent to him for help by old satisfied customers.

NOW THAT the A.A.A. has announced a 4-year cotton control program to keep company with its 4-year tobacco, rye and wheat programs the regimented farmers may begin to wonder how much longer they will be permitted to remain on their own farms. The county agents and the controlling committees have been satisfied with the result of their persistent persuasion but should this fail, no doubt they would resort to more arbitrary tactics.

EMPLOYEES of the Grain Futures Administration, from chief to office boy, are entitled to their own opinion of the controversy between the farm corporation and the farm co-operative; but they are treading on dangerous ground when they take sides in the present battle which is no concern of theirs. Why should the chief take it upon himself to imply something sinister in the Board of Trade's contribution toward the expense of the Commission that conducted an unbiased inquiry into marketing, which contribution gave the president of the farm corporation an invitation, and an opportunity which he utilized, to ventilate his own ideas on what is wrong in marketing. It is a tribute to the fairness of the members of the exchange that they paid the expense of sending broadcast the unfounded aspersions of their carping critics.

A TRUCKER who carries a rubber stamp for certifying his own checks has gained the ill-will of a number of cautious grain elevator operators and farmers of the Missouri valley and no doubt will soon be heard from in other territory.

SOY BEANS are not receiving the attention their importance in the market deserves from the organized grain trade. The market price has held firm and rising this fall; but in seasons to come it might develop that a hedging market would aid handlers to escape loss in a falling market.

SO MANY NEW laws are being enacted by the various law making bodies, the average business man is kept busy striving to learn his rights and responsibilities. Even the best posted law makers have little conception of the bewildering handicaps they are placing upon business in the name of "recovery."

THE SMALL COMBINE harvester now going into production on a large scale at an Indiana implement factory promises to add to the problems of the dealer handling grain that has not gone thru the sweat in the stack. The small combines are sold at a price within the means of the small farmer, which facilitates their introduction.

SHIFTING a belt on a corn sheller while the machinery was running in an Illinois elevator recently resulted in the immediate death of an inexperienced operator. The hazards of most grain handling plants are ample to satisfy the venturesome spirit of the average workman without taking any unnecessary chances around moving machinery.

FLOUR BUYERS are allowing their stocks to run low in the hope that the U. S. Supreme Court will declare the processing tax unconstitutional and thereby relieve them from this burdensome assessment. If the tax is knocked out as expected, the demand for tax free flour will boom the millers' business and it should stimulate the demand for wheat.

A REAL BOGEY MAN to handlers of agricultural commodities is seen in the newly created Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, to which have been transferred the stock on hand and the buying and selling powers of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Altho the declared purpose is to employ the corporation to buy farm surpluses and move them into consumption thru the co-operation of state relief agencies, there will be available one-third of the annual customs collections with which to absorb any loss sustained in buying surpluses, encouraging exports by benefits or subsidies or their diversion from normal uses. Are the bureaucrats looking forward to combating a permanent depression?

CONTRACTS to pay benefits to farmers are held sacred by officials of the A.A.A., who declare the bribes will be paid tho the tax be held unconstitutional. The inviolability of contracts to restrict production is in question, however, and a rule of the court holding the bureaucracy to be without power to regiment agriculture would nullify all such contracts.

AT LAST country grain elevators are beginning to recognize the necessity of meeting truck competition with a trucking service furnished by established dealers of recognized responsibility. The truckers have indulged in many disreputable tricks and it should be an easy matter for grain merchants to operate trucks of their own and quickly displace the nomadic truckers of no known place of business or responsibility.

A MINNEAPOLIS trucker operating under different names, who obtained over \$15,000 worth of corn from Iowa last summer without paying for it, now claims assets of \$9 and a \$5 watch. The high sounding names used by this sharp buyer deluded disastrously both farmers and elevator operators. We will be pleased to hear from dealers who have had dealings with General Freight, Inc., or General Feeds, Inc.

TRADE PRACTICE RULES as proposed by the Federal Trade Commission and supported by Industrial Coordinator Berry do not seem to be popular with any industry having a backbone or confidence in its ability to conduct its own affairs without political dictation. The Blue Eagle was thrown into the discard by the U. S. Supreme Court and no thotful individual looks with favor on a revival of the so-called NRA.

GREAT expansion in the grain products industry would follow were the industry to catch up with the development in other food products. All food products produced annually increased in value 68 per cent from 1909 to 1933, while flour and grain products decreased 35 per cent. The valuation of butter, cheese and condensed milk was 275 million dollars in 1909 and of grain products 884 million, whereas in 1933 the valuation of the one increased and the other decreased to the same figure, \$574,000,000.

ARGENTINE corn growers are heartily in favor of the AAA's reduction of the U. S. A. corn acreage; in fact they found such a ready market in the United States for their corn of the last crop, the new crop is now estimated by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture at 450,762,000 bushels, or an increase of 193,849,000 bushels over the preceding year. This will be good news for feeders along our ocean shore lines but most discouraging to United States farmers who formerly supplied all domestic needs.

DRIVING out of the grain exchanges men, who long have been accustomed to absorb the speculative element in the ownership of grain, will not help the markets or the producers. When the meddlesome bureaucrats have driven all the speculators out of the farmers' markets, the grain producers will be compelled to hold their crops until consumers are ready to buy and will sell at what the nearby consumers are willing to pay.

IN REFERENDA taken several years ago by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States long before the N. R. A. was enacted and regimentation of industry and agriculture was undertaken, there was a large minority of the Chamber welcoming government interference with business. In the latest referendum, taken after two years' experience with bureaucratic regulation actually enforced or attempted, the vote is almost unanimous against government meddling. Experience is a good teacher.

GRAIN SHIPPERS can help their barley growers to better prices if they will take the trouble to convince them of the difference between feed barley and malting barley, and then supply them with choice seed of the 6-row variety. Barley buyers of the malting centers are always seeking samples which give promise of complete and uniform germination, mellowness of the starch, freedom from insoluble albumens, and freedom from scale and blight. If every shipper would thoroly clean and mix his barley before loading into cars he would be paid handsomely for his trouble. Most maltsters have a deep-seated preference for Oderbrucker Manchuria and Wisconsin No. 38. So these barleys invariably command a higher price in any market, even tho the shipper lacks enterprise enough to clean the grain.

ANOTHER attempt to enforce a state anti-discrimination law is being made, this time by a farmers elevator company of Fulton, S. D., which has lodged a complaint with the state railroad commission that a line company is discriminating in the buying of grain. The courts have declared the anti-discrimination laws of North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana unconstitutional, and in the states of Oklahoma, Montana, Massachusetts, Idaho and Nebraska the courts have allowed the defendants to go scott free. The nub of enforcement was touched in the latest decision, that of the Supreme Court of the United States Apr. 11, 1927, holding the Minnesota law unconstitutional with the statement, "Buyers in competitive markets must accommodate their bids to prices offered by others. One purchase would establish the price for all points without regard to ordinary trade conditions."

NO GRAIN DEALERS were bitten in the dog fight that attended the opening session of the attempt to revive the N.R.A. Like other wise industrialists they remained away from the trap designed to enslave them under bureaucratic regulations.

GRAIN DEALERS generally should not overlook the fact that our file of Court Decisions in grain trade disputes and controversies has been indexed and cross-indexed for their special convenience in finding cases similar to their own. All are welcome to the use of our file.

MANAGERS of independent farmers' elevators have a common interest with the grain exchanges in maintaining our open competitive marketing system as against control by one large corporation aided by federal funds that if successful would reduce the manager to the status of a laborer placing the grain in the car.

The New Social Security Act

The New Social Security Act enacted by Congress last session presents many new problems for employers throughout the nation, but its enforcement depends somewhat on the various states' legislation along the same line, and up to the present writing different states have enacted laws making employers of four or more amenable to the Act and to the state laws defining unemployment and old age annuity taxes.

Some states provide for taxes upon employees' wages as well as upon the employer. The new Act contains much vague and indefinite language that will necessitate interpretations and rulings in large numbers before anyone has a clear understanding of what is intended. However, it seems quite imperative that all employers for the time being shall keep a detailed statement of their annual payroll, the number of employees paid more than a maximum amount per year and the amount paid to employees in excess of the maximum, as well as the length of employment and the average weekly earnings.

The Federal tax is 3% of the total payroll. However, 90% of this tax is deductible if the state in which employer is located has a state unemployment relief plan supported by tax on payrolls. The states which have enacted the so-called Social Security Laws providing for taxes assess employers 1% for 1936, 2% for 1937 and 3% thereafter. While several states have shaded this tax a fraction, the variation is hardly noticeable so that all employers will be put to the necessity of keeping an accurate detailed statement of all wages paid during the coming year and setting aside funds to pay the annual tax.

Fakers! Swindlers! Look Out!

Frequent shouts of warnings for country grain elevator operators to look out or the sharpers will catch them seem to be of no avail.

The truckers have succeeded in perpetrating so many sharp tricks on the farmers and grain dealers of the corn belt their reappearance should be greeted with a heavy guard of machine gun operators.

It may be that the grain elevator operator has established an expensive reputation as an easy mark or else the isolation of his place of business encourages all the swindlers to try him first. Anyhow, many of them gain easy access to his purse.

The railway ad solicitors who assure the grain shipper that the train crew of the local freight will greatly appreciate any patronage given them and hasten the spotting of empties as desired, cast reflection on their activities by always traveling in pairs. Fake subscription solicitors generally take the same precaution, because few grain merchants will attempt to throw out a brace of sharks even tho convinced they are swindlers.

Nebraska dealers have been imposed upon so frequently by the truckers they are now arranging for a general meeting of elevator operators of the Missouri Valley in hope of devising some means of catching more of these impostors and reducing the losses of the grain dealers.

The fake scale inspector has a cheap imitator in the fire extinguisher repair man, who takes the extinguisher which he says is out of order and then sells it at the next station. He collects a stock of merchandise as he goes along and

never bothers to wire headquarters for supplies.

The feed mill supply salesman who offers repairs for all mills at less than manufacturer's prices has not been heard from lately, but no doubt he will come back for more of the grain dealers' money.

If the truckers have pulled any sharp tricks which have not been exposed during the last six months we would surely be pleased to have full particulars that we may warn readers and reduce the congestion on the mourners' bench.

Let us hear from you.

Wheat Market Still Depressed

Canada still holds the dominant position in the wheat market, and that is unfavorable to an advance in prices, the latest report on Canadian wheat in store showing 265,153,324 bus., an increase, tho slight, over the preceding week, and nearly 11,000,000 bus. more than a year ago.

Australia will have a good crop and Argentina is offering freely, neither country aiding Canada in disposing of its unwieldy surplus.

The foreign situation thus creates a ceiling for domestic United States wheat quotations, some varieties being close to an import basis.

Rains have improved the prospect in the great Southwestern winter wheat area, and thus, from the trade situation, prices should work to an export level, which is considerably below present quotations.

The bullish factors are political and monetary, and therefore difficult of evaluation.

The 6 cents discount of the July under May delivery is unnatural, and discouraging to warehousemen deserving a carrying charge, who, fortunately are earning something on the 33,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat in United States elevators.

What the market needs is a courageous leader who will step out boldly and buy the July future on the chance that inflation or the repeal of processing taxes will net him a profit.

POTATOES offered for sale at present and for several months to come were harvested presumably prior to Dec. 1 and require no tax stamp. Before the tax accrues on potatoes dug next fall Congress will have an opportunity to repeal the obnoxious measure. The assurance given the Sec'y of Agriculture by congressmen from potato growing states that the law would be amended is a recognition that its enforcement would meet determined opposition. The tax is so heavy as to be obviously punitive and therefore illegal on the same grounds as a lower court held the Kerr-Smith tobacco control act to be unconstitutional.

Broker's Power to Bind Principals

Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., New York, plaintiff, v. Checkerboard Elevator Co., St. Louis, Mo., defendant, before Feed Arbitration Com'te of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Arthur F. Hopkins, acting chairman, Max F. Cohn, acting member, and D. G. Lowell.

On May 16, 1935, the defendants wired its Boston broker to buy fifty tons bran each month August and September at \$26.75.

The broker followed these instructions and purchased from the plaintiff's broker fifty tons bran each month August and September at \$26.75.

There were no specifications as to routing or point of shipment in the defendant's instructions to his broker. The plaintiff's offering to the defendant's broker was on the basis of shipment sellers option rail or lake and rail, and without any routing or point of shipment specified by either the plaintiff or defendant this would cover shipment to all Boston rate points, which was the price basis on which the transaction was completed. Therefore, the transaction, in the opinion of the com'te, is binding to both parties.

In the judgment of the com'te the misunderstanding seems to be between the defendant and its broker who bought this feed for its account.

The trade rules of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Section 3—Brokers—third part, "B", reads: "A broker has power to bind his principals only to the extent of his instructions, and the principals are not liable for the acts of the broker in the excess of such instructions."

The broker in this transaction followed specifically his principal's instructions, and therefore bound his principal to the contract and did not exceed his instructions.

We, therefore, find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$95 and assess costs of arbitration against the defendant.

Supreme Court in Limelight

The largest crowd on record thronged the halls of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 9.

Evidently the members of the court had been hard at work, for they delivered opinions on 16 cases, besides hearing argument on the Hoosac Mills processing tax suit.

The administration lost its suit on the United States Warehouse Act, wherein it sought to punish Fred Hastings for stealing a bale of cotton from a federally licensed warehouse at Clarksdale, Miss. It is very significant to operators of local country elevators that the court unanimously held that under the act warehousemen should not submit to federal control of products not stored for interstate or foreign commerce. Justice Hughes said the theft was a violation of a state law, not a federal law.

The court sustained the order of the Federal Trade Commission forbidding a cosmetic manufacturer from setting resale prices.

The justices questioned attorneys on both sides in the argument on the Hoosac Mills suit. Justice McReynolds questioned the method whereby the exact amount of the processing tax was fixed by the bureaucracy.

Solicitor-General Stanley Reed stated that the Act was not passed as an emergency measure.

Geo. Wharton Pepper, for the Hoosac Mills, said the A.A.A. was an attempt to reconstruct for the farmers the favorable farm conditions of a quarter of a century ago. It was a laudable objective, he admitted, but obviously the method taken in the A.A.A. was a regulatory scheme beyond the power of Congress and a violation of the tenth amendment to the constitution.

He assailed the arbitrary assessment of the entire tax on the processor as ridiculous.

"It might just as well be a tax rising or falling with the mercury in the thermometer," he declared.

Argument continued Dec. 10.

Your Christmas

May your thots be as gay
as a dancing tune
Soaring up and upward like
a bright balloon
Freed from its string,
Skylarking on eager wing
To troubadour the stars and moon.

May your Christmas thots be like
bright balloons
Untethered, and with festoons
Of joyousness, encircled with friends,
And a delight that transcends
The stars with its light of Christmas Night.
—Myrtle Dean Clark.



Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Measuring Shuck Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the rule for measuring corn in a bin containing cob, shuck and all?—C. M. Tudor, McAlester, Okla.

Ans.: When it is considered that the bushel weights of 60, 56 and 52 pounds for wheat, corn and oats are by no means near the theoretical weight contained in the 2,150.49 cu. ins. bushel space it will be realized that such variables as ear corn or shuck corn can have no standard number of bushels per cubic foot.

The diameter of the cob and the size of kernels make any rule inaccurate.

In Farmers Bulletin 1029 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives some estimates that must be accepted with reservations. Among them are the data that 56 lbs. of shelled corn occupies 1.1 cubic foot of space, 56 lbs. of shucked corn 2 cu. ft., and 56 lbs. of corn with full shucks 3.6 cu. ft. of space.

Therefore, divide the number of cubic feet in bin by 3.6 to get number of bushels in a crib filled with shuck and cob and all.

Who Built First Grain Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are seeking information concerning the first grain elevator and its builder. Where and by whom was the first such structure erected?—F. E. Compton & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: No one seems to know where the first complete elevator for the mechanical receiving and shipping of bulk grain was erected.

Oliver Evans, a shiftless inventor of the 18th century originated or invented the elevator leg. He was employed by his brother to carry bags of wheat up a ladder to the hopper of his burr mill. The day being hot and Oliver averse to strenuous labor, he tied a lot of cups to a rope over a wheel and elevated the wheat without using the ladder. From that day on improved facilities were developed for elevating grain into storage bins.

In 1832 grain was stored in warehouses in Chicago and spouted direct into lake sailing vessels for shipment to Buffalo. At that time the grain was carried to the upper floors of the warehouse in bags and emptied into a spout conveying it to the hold of the lake vessel.

We know that the elevators of the 60's contain no conveyor belts so that legs had to be built in different parts of the house to fill the bins adjacent thereto.

Amount of Grain in Bins?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the amount of ear corn in bushels in a crib of a certain size? How are wheat and oats measured?—McCardle Grain Co., Sheridan, Ind.

Ans.: The custodian department of the Chicago Board of Trade, which estimates periodically the grain in every bin of regular elevators, has found by many tests that no accurate measurement can be made without considering the test weight per measured bushel.

In the following table the first column for each grain is the test weight and the second column the number of pounds in 2,150.42 cu. ins. of space, which is a bushel by measure.

| Wheat | | Corn | | Oats | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Test Lbs. in weight | Test bushel | Test Lbs. in weight | Test bushel | Test Lbs. in weight | Test bushel |
| 61 | 64 | 57½ | 60 | 34 | 45 |
| 60 | 63 | 56½ | 59 | 33 | 43 |
| 59 | 62 | 55½ | 58 | 32 | 41 |
| 58 | 61 | 54½ | 57 | 31 | 39 |
| 57 | 60 | 53½ | 56 | 30 | 37 |
| 56 | 59 | 52½ | 55 | 29 | 35 |
| 55 | 58 | 51½ | 54 | 28 | 33 |
| 54 | 57 | 50½ | 53 | 27½ | 32 |
| 52 | 56 | 49½ | 52 | 26 | 31 |
| 52 | 55 | 48½ | 51 | 25 | 29 |

Rye: Taking 53½ lbs. test weight as the basis equivalent to 56 lbs. add one pound for each additional pound test weight, or subtract one pound for each pound lower by test. Thus rye testing 55½ lbs. would weigh 58 lbs. per measured bushel; and rye testing 51½ would weigh 54 lbs. per measured bushel.

Barley: Taking 44½ lbs. test weight as the basis equivalent to 48 lbs. add ½ lbs. for each additional pound test weight, or subtract ½ lbs. for each pound lower by test. Thus barley testing 46½ lbs. would weigh 51 lbs. per meas-

ured bushel; and barley testing 42½ lbs. would weigh 45 lbs. per measured bushel.

For ear corn divide the number of cubic inches in the crib by 4,000 or 3,800, or some figure between, according to the dryness of the corn, to get number of bushels.

Is Moisture Absorbed by Kiln Dried Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Have any experiments been conducted to determine how much, if any, moisture new kiln dried corn absorbs after it has been dried and shipped or put in storage.

So far on this crop we find, or at least the moisture tests indicate that the new kiln dried corn dried down to 14 per cent moisture will test as high as 15 per cent or more seven to ten days after leaving the drier. We are anxious to determine if this is characteristic of only this year crop of corn or if it is likely to happen to any corn kiln dried.—O. A. Rector, Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ans.: There has been some work done along this line. However, weather conditions and the temperature determines the rapidity with which kiln dried corn will take on moisture any year.

Some grain shippers feel that kiln dried corn can not absorb as much as 1% of moisture, others holding that absorption of 2% is possible.

O. W. Randolph of the O. W. Randolph Co., states that dried corn will absorb moisture under the present conditions, when you have high humidity or when you have a rainy season. Ordinarily, kiln dried corn will remain at practically the same percentage of moisture as at the time it comes out of the drier.

You have heard what the country elevator man says: "you should never load corn on a day when the humidity is high or raining, but that is the dandy time to load oats." So you see any corn that is handled and is exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time will take on some moisture. Of course this year is an exception.

If corn is taken back directly from the drier and stored, it should not take on over ¼% of moisture.

Carrier Liable for Amount on B/L?

Grain & Feed Journals: Has the JOURNAL any record of cases decided by the supreme court covering the loss of wheat in transit via railroad where the car on arrival at destination does not show leakage and is otherwise in apparent good order but where the railroad at the time signed the B/L for a greater amount of wheat than was unloaded from the same car?—C. G. Randall, vice pres. and mgr. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill

Ans.: The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas in 157 S.W. 438 gave A. C. Watson judgment against the M. K. & T. for 61,890 pounds of corn from Rentisville, Okla., to Newcastle, Tex., where unloading showed only 45,900 lbs. The car upon arrival at Newcastle was in good condition with seals undisturbed.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on Apr. 14, 1913, held the Soo Road liable for 62,440 lbs. of barley loaded at Bortulac, N. D., altho only 57,480 lbs. was delivered at Superior, Wis. Plaintiff was Price E. Morris. The car had a clear record.

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas affirmed a judgment in favor of the Justin Mill & Elevator Co. against the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R. Co. for shortage on five cars of wheat, the unloading weights being less than those invoiced on the Bs/L. Reported in 168 S.W. 411.

The H. Dittlinger Roller Mills Co. got judgment against the I. & G. N. R. R. for shortage, the court holding that "The railroad company is bound by its recital of weight" in the B/L. Reported in 203 S.W. 798.

The most outstanding case is that in favor of A. H. Bewsher of Omaha against the C. & N-W. Ry. Co., where the wheat was not loaded into the car, and the railroad company was held liable for grain it never received. Just because the local station agent had marked on

the B/L "66,000 loaded at Oral, N. D." The shipper practically admitted he had not loaded the full amount stated on the B/L. The court, however, held the carrier to the liability established in Sec. 22 of the B/L Act of Congress.

Salting Wet Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: In or about the year of 1917 we had a lot of soft corn, or a season about like we had this year.

At that time the farmer cribbed his corn and salted it as he put it in or shucked it and it was successful, for the corn came out in good shape. Is there any record of this?

What we wish to know, about how much salt was used for this purpose. To our recollections it was about 1½ lbs. salt to a bushel of ear corn.—Hieronymus Bros., Winchester, Ill.

Ans.: Twenty years ago much corn in Whiteside County, Illinois, was salted to prevent spoiling. On each 1,000 bus. of corn 2 to 2½ barrels of salt was sprinkled when placed in crib.

Corn so treated remained wet and sweet during the winter and dried out with the coming of warm weather, coming out as bright as when cribbed.

These flattering reports came to the attention of the University of Illinois and it was decided to experiment with the salt treatment.

Accordingly M. L. Burlison of the university filled two cribs with soft corn at DeKalb, Ill., in the latter part of December, 1917. The corn was mixed in the wagons and half of each wagon going into one crib, the other half in the other crib. Both cribs were of the open side type, with suitable cover and each had a ventilator.

To the corn in one crib was added 8 lbs. of salt to 50 bus. of corn. No salt was placed in the other crib. The moisture content ran from 30% up to 60%.

When opened June 2 no difference was discoverable in the condition of the corn in the two cribs. There was practically the same amount of spoiled corn in each. The ventilators seemed to do more good than the salt.

The conclusion was there is no way to save wet corn but to dry it.

Corn that is sound, because well matured naturally, will not necessarily spoil on account of excess moisture. Such corn in a ventilated crib will be dried out by the dry, cold air of winter.

Corn that wound up its growing season with a period of wet weather may be unsound, developing an acidity, or sourness, that progresses with the presence of moisture until it spoils. Chemists have declared that the acidity is more of a factor in deterioration of stored corn than is the moisture.

If wet corn is sound sprinkling with salt may be unnecessary, with ventilated storage. If wet corn is unsound it is doubtful whether it can be saved by chloride of sodium. Most other chemicals that would arrest fermentation and decay would render the corn unfit for food.

The Centennial Flouring Mills Co. and the Ritzville Flouring Mills Co. have been granted orders of court temporarily restraining collection of processing taxes. Hearing was set for Dec. 2 by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 30, 31. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 4, 5, 6.—North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12, 13. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Hotel LaSalle.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, West Hotel.

Feb. 21. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

AAA Criticized at Farmers National Grain Dealers Meeting

Representatives of state farmers' elevator ass'ns gathered at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 2-3, for the annual convention of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n and studied progress made by the organization's Research Com'te, and failures of the AAA.

Monday Morning Session

PRES. C. H. CONAWAY, Starkweather, N. D., presided at the opening session. He said:

SYNTHETIC PROSPERITY FOR FARMERS

"The synthetic prosperity of the farmer today is based 99% on his belief that allotments have made the tariff effective in his behalf, and 1% on a forlorn hope that those payments may continue.

"The future of agriculture depends not upon the price set by one individual or a group of individuals, but on the law of supply and demand. The AAA farm program neglected to consider the consumer. Consumption of pork consequently decreased 18%. Without consideration for the consumer no agricultural program can succeed. The AAA control of production program has lowered the farmer's standard of living by destroying his domestic market and has given aid and comfort to farmers of other countries for producing supplies American farmers were not permitted to produce.

"Until we get back to the place where private initiative has full sway in accord with the constitution we will be a disappointed people.

"The AAA program is creating class warfare. Class warfare is destructive and will destroy our government if continued."

SEC'Y A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, read the minutes of the last meeting. His field report is briefly summarized as follows:

SEC'Y NELSON'S REPORT

"Several conferences have been held during the last year with AAA officials, relative to Section 8, paragraph 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which Act prohibits the shipment of stored grain without prior surrender of the storage ticket. In a hearing at Chicago in 1933, protesting such prohibition, it was shown that enforcement of this federal storage law would work a distinct hardship on a large majority of farmers' elevators, their farmer stockholders and patrons. Also such enforcement would cause congestion of grain at the elevators. Following the hearing an interpretation was placed on the law in a proclamation by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace that was entirely satisfactory to our people.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES just received from Washington announce that the President has cancelled the regulations proclaimed by the Sec'y of Agriculture in September, 1933. By virtue of this proclamation country elevators have been permitted to ship out stored grain in accord with certain stipulated conditions. Cancellation of the proclamation by the President presumably leaves the warehousing clause of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in full force.

This warehousing clause prohibits the shipment of stored grain without prior surrender of the storage ticket. This ass'n is cooperating with other organizations to effect an arrangement whereby enforcement of this measure works no hardship on farmers' elevators.

"The law is plain and Washington authorities have indicated that they will enforce it. Country elevators may find it necessary to seek repeal or amendment of this warehousing clause, or the Act to escape difficulties which are bound to arise from its enforcement under normal crop conditions.

"Washington officials have counseled with us in an attempt to work out a solution. Attorneys representing our cause have been to Washington to consult with Sec'y Wallace, and his office advises that it is willing to co-operate in bringing this matter to a satisfactory solution, and we are confident that adjustments will eventually be made.

"In accord with a resolution adopted by this body at its last annual meeting we have sought our logical and deserved place in Washington

in the Councils of American Agriculture, along with other national farmers' organizations, and now it appears that our national organization will be recognized in future marketing conferences. Our representatives have been asked to sit in the hearings on the federal storage law, and we have just received an invitation for representation at a planning program for the Co-ordination of Industrial Co-operation, to be held in Washington, Dec. 9, 1935.

"A resolution introduced at the last session of Congress authorized payment of claims of local farmers' co-operative elevators from the middle west for storage and insurance of grain during the war period, when all country elevators were under contract to ship grain only on government orders, and certain delays put the country elevators to large storage and insurance expense. The Senate unanimously passed the resolution, but time did not permit the bill to get action in the House before adjournment. This will again be taken up at the next session of Congress and we hope for favorable action authorizing payment of these 15 year old claims.

"Many problems are affecting the farmers' elevator movement. A few of them are:

"TRUCKS: Elevators in some parts of the country are putting on a trucking service to meet truck competition, going out to the farm and getting the grain from the threshing machine or farm warehouse. Perhaps elevator men will be forced to buy and transport grain from the farms.

"A NORTH DAKOTA supreme court decision has declared that trading in futures constitutes gambling and that transactions of this kind are void. The case was one where the management of a farmers' elevator six years ago, purchased a futures trade, on behalf of one of its patrons, from a commission company. The Court held that transactions in any commodity, made with the understanding that at any appointed time the account is to be adjusted by paying the difference between contract and current prices, is a gambling transaction and therefore void. Just how broad and to what extent this decision will affect country elevators is hard to determine, but if elevator hedging transactions are classed as gambling it will affect our present method of doing business, and from this viewpoint a clear understanding of the effect of this court decision should be established.

PRES. CONAWAY appointed the following com'tes:

RESOLUTIONS: Homer B. Grommon, Plainfield, Ill.; Chris Jensen, Putney, S. D.; and Oscar Olson, Truman, Minn.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRES. CONAWAY presided at the second session.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, Ill., read the report of Prof. H. C. Filley, University of Nebraska Economist, on hearings last winter at which the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n's commission gathered evidence which could find no honest objections to futures trading, nor a better system for marketing grain than is in use.

PRES. H. B. GROMMON of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n's Research Bureau, reported on the ass'n's Program of Progress, which was inaugurated a year ago. His report said:

RESEARCH PROGRESS

"The Research Bureau was created by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n convention a year ago. That convention believed the present national policy of restricted production to be uneconomic and dangerous. In its place there should be adopted efforts to restore lost markets or develop new ones and efforts to discover new uses for old products or farm waste.

"Incorporation of the Research Bureau was effected March 13, 1935, in Illinois. The objects were clearly set forth 'to develop new uses for all agricultural products—to reduce waste on farms—to restore and increase consumptive markets at home and abroad in the interest of all farmers to the end that farm income be enlarged.'

"Temporary officers elected were: Homer B. Grommon, pres.; J. B. Brown, vice pres.; R. I. Mansfield, secy.-treas. Directors: C. H. Cona-

way, H. B. Grommon, J. J. Werner, J. B. Brown, J. A. Henebry, R. I. Mansfield.

"Headquarters for the Research Bureau were secured at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, where every business day one of the officers has been present.

"The financial response to support the Bureau was extremely poor. Naturally if the association itself did not support the movement, it could not be expected that outside interests would aid.

"Much time was devoted to conservation of oil resources to be brought about by national legislation requiring the blending of substantial quantities of alcohol (made from agricultural products grown in the United States) with motor gasoline, and a larger utilization of the soybean and its products, benefiting both the farmer and the local grain trade of the middle west. A comprehensive study of the ultimate effect of the curtailment policy on agriculture; also a search for the whole truth on what appears to be traitorous action of some agricultural leaders was made.

"Little was accomplished, largely due to lack of funds for active research. We have interviewed hundreds of individuals on new agricultural developments, and studied scores of books, pamphlets and reports, and despite the financial handicap we have made considerable progress. The organization has equipped us for further research, but we are unable to establish funds for prizes to be offered college students for development of any idea that the Bureau took up for further research.

"If this bureau developed but one major item that aided agriculture, we would have justified our existence and repaid thousands of times over the expenditures in money and time. The question of continuing the Bureau is up to this convention. If it is to be continued there must be more financial aid and a plan of regular support adopted.

"I feel we are all agreed that a creative policy should ever reach out for more and better markets, for larger and better production on a profitable basis so that we may live in a land of plenty, a land flowing with milk and honey where one can enjoy the fruits of his labor, rather than live in a land of scarcity and high prices surrounded by laws and regulations limiting the capacity of man, factory, soil and transport to profitably produce abundance at low cost within reach of all."

Monday Evening's Gathering

A fellowship dinner for all delegates opened at 6 p. m. This was followed by a trip to the International Live Stock Exposition in a special chartered bus. Everyone reported a splendid time and countless interesting displays of grains, seeds, and hay from all parts of the North American continent, as well as a prize winning show of sleek horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. CONAWAY presided at the third session.

THE RESOLUTIONS com'te offered the
[Concluded on Page 453.]



H. B. Grommon, Plainfield, Ill., elected pres. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Grain Sales Taxed in Oklahoma

Grain & Feed Journals: The new state old-age pension law imposes a tax on the gross receipts of every business except the oil and gas business.

This taxes each sale of grain in the state $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent on each turn-over. On \$1 wheat this is $\frac{1}{8}$ of one cent per bushel, and I would say that we have at least three turn-overs before the wheat reaches the mill, so that it is a tax of $\frac{3}{8}$ cent per bushel.

After the millers get it they will have to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent on the manufactured product, which, of course, includes the manufacturing cost, and we understand the processing tax is not deducted. The approximate price of flour is \$8 per barrel, which is equivalent to 2c a barrel.

We have one mill in Enid which has a daily output of 3,500 barrels. In other words, their daily tax is \$70.—Cecil Munn, pres. Enid Terminal Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.

Cropping Dry Land Successfully

Grain & Feed Journals: The writer and his son grew 91,000 bus. of wheat for 1934 on 4,000 acres, all summer fallowed ground, an average yield of 22 bus. per acre. This was high quality wheat, some of it tested 18% protein. For 1935, they produced 81,000 bus. of wheat off of 4,000 acres, 20 bus. per acre, this all on summer fallowed ground. In 1935 had one field of wheat 160 acres 10 miles southwest of Bird City bordering closely on the great wheatless area extending south 200 miles, that yielded 5,759 bus. testing 61 pounds.

For 25 years we have grown many thousands bushels of wheat and for 23 years many thousands bushels of potatoes without a single year of failure. This was accomplished mainly by properly conditioning the soil so as to store and conserve well the rainfall in the subsoil over a period of one to two years, ample to grow a crop, before planting.

Soil conditioning put into general practice would make possible the settling up of the great plains country and the production of abundance. Then no need for the government to have the western settlers vacate their homes and be transported to some other location to become peasants or wards of the government.—Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.

Railway Journal an Imposition?

Grain & Feed Journals: Two men, named Don Lincoln and G. A. Wileman, have been talking on middle western grain dealers soliciting advertising for the American Railway Journal, claiming it to be published at 1447 Ogden st., Denver, Colo.

A copy of the August, 1935, number of the publication was mailed to advertisers, and shows a great many, small, entirely local ads, appearing in what purports to be a national railroad magazine. Out of more than 650 ads, over 130 are from country grain elevators, mills, or seed houses.

Except as advertising may be solicited from them after the form of a racket, threatening or inferring retribution from railroad labor unions if an advertisement is not run, it is inconceivable why a grain dealer should want to advertise in such a periodical. They pay the railroads the tariff rates required for the movement of freight they receive or ship, and any union racket

worked upon them is a direct imposition from which they should be entitled to some recourse.

The magazine under consideration herein also shows an address at 1015 W. 71st st., Los Angeles, Cal. A letter to the postmaster at Denver returned the information that the American Railway Journal has no second class entry at the Denver post office and apparently had recently moved to Los Angeles, the magazine gives its main office as "Denver." No recognition of the name appears in standard lists of publications, so apparently it has no standing in the publishing field. Grain dealers would do well to refuse to support what manifestly appears to be a racket.—I. Ben Stung.

Death of E. S. Mooers

Edwin S. Mooers, of Minneapolis, unexpectedly succumbed to a heart attack Nov. 8, altho he had been at the office of the Cargill Elevator Co., where he was treasurer, the day before, in his usual good health.

He was born at Minneapolis in 1871, and while attending school as a boy worked as office boy for Cargill Bros., taking a full-time job in 1887. As the business developed he was advanced and became cashier, working long hours in the rush season. He was made treasurer of what is now the Cargill Elevator Co. in 1903.

He had saved money with which he bought several elevators and operated them as a side line while with Cargill.

Mr. Mooers was vice pres. of the Citizens Morris Plan Bank, a director of the Minneapolis Church Federation and of the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Ass'n. He was a member of the Lions Club, the Golden Valley Golf Club and Wesley Methodist Church.

He is survived by the widow, Clara Winslow Mooers, and a son, Chas. W. Mooers of Minneapolis. He was 64 years of age. In point of service he was the oldest employe of the Cargill Company.

The first suit against the new rye processing tax was recently instituted by the Geo. Urban Milling Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.



E. S. Mooers, Minneapolis, Deceased.

Truckers Bouncing Checks

The confidential files of Iowa grain dealers expose many examples of bouncing checks given by truckers in payment for grain. Nor is arrest of the trucker who issues such checks an assurance of reimbursement, or of punishment to the truckers. One case of release of a Missouri trucker following trial occurred in Pocahontas, Ia., this fall.

A grain dealer of Pocahontas county brought the charges against the trucker for issuing bad checks. At the trial in November the grain dealer showed that the trucker involved had established with him a reputation for credit by paying for grain he bought with cash or cashable checks.

Late in March, as the corn hauling season came to a close, this trucker gave him in quick succession three checks for three loads of corn, totaling \$450, on a St. Joseph, Mo., bank, all of which were uncollectible. The first check was for \$144.

The trucker was able to establish that at the time of issuing the first check he had a balance of \$119 in the bank. Between the time the first check bounced, and the time the second one bounced he had brought his balance in the bank to well over \$200. Unfortunately this was all checked out before the checks had another opportunity to clear. Thus, the reason for the checks bouncing was not intent to defraud. He simply kept no record of his own that told him how much he had in the bank, and the checks bounced only from lack of sufficient funds.

On the first ballot a jury of 9 men and 3 women stood 6 to 6 for acquittal. At the close of the 3-day trial the jury was unanimous in acquitting the trucker.

The trucker spent 8 months in jail during the spring, summer and fall in Buena Vista and Pocahontas counties before the trial. Other counties were reported to be waiting their turn at him, for he was reported to have scattered checks that bounced for lack of sufficient funds among grain dealers of several counties at the close of the early spring trucking season.

The Pocahontas trial should be sufficient warning to wary grain dealers to prevent their ever trusting the checks of a foreign trucker.

* * * * *

A GRAIN DEALER of Story County, Ia., tells of a retired farmer who owned a farm and a house in town, free and clear of debts.

On the farm he had two cribs of corn, each containing 1,000 bus. These he sold to a trucker.

The trucker paid him in cash for one cribful, promising payment for the second cribful when the first had been hauled.

But the trucker never appeared to pay for the second cribful. So the farmer went out to his farm to investigate. He found the second crib as well as the first crib had been emptied.

Complaining to the grain dealer and public scale where the corn had been weighed he was asked: "Who was the trucker, and where did he come from?"

The answer was, "I don't know."

"Isn't that a silly way to do business?" the grain dealer asked.

The retired farmer, who counted on the corn to give him his living until another crop is produced, placed a mortgage on the farm.

* * * * *

W. J. LYNCH, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Green Mountain, Ia., always takes the precaution of keeping a record of the license number of truckers who buy grain from him, and of placing this on the duplicate scale ticket that goes into his files.

It is not always convenient for him to get the number himself, but to insure the record he has developed a code between himself and his employes, whereby nothing more than a glance is necessary to tell the employe to get the license number of the truck on the scale.

This precaution enabled him to trace a Missouri truck last spring when payment was stopped on \$431 worth of checks that he had been given in payment for corn.

Investigation showed that payment had been stopped on a claim for a shortage of 40 bus. on each load. This was easy to understand when he discovered that the corn had been sold for the same price that he had been paid for it.

Mr. Lynch had a lawyer with him. He was unable to collect from the truckers because they had nothing but debts on their trucks. But he did come back with a diamond ring that was numbered among the assets of the family.

And now he demands that checks be honestly certified, or that payment from truckers be in cash.

Southeastern Nebraska Dealers Discuss Trucks

Grain dealers from the entire southeastern section of Nebraska gathered in Nebraska City, Neb., Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, to lay the groundwork for an interstate meeting of the grain dealers, and discuss the problems of dealing with truckers who do an interstate business in grain. Geo. Stites, Union, pres. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, presided.

The depredations of truckers, particularly from Missouri and Kansas, who enter Nebraska and Iowa to deal direct with the farmers, was discussed to show that in a number of territories the truckers have developed a tremendous volume of business that eliminates the grain dealers in both the producing and the consuming territory.

Delegates present believed that truckers doing an interstate business should be subject to the same strict regulations that control interstate commerce by rail, including fixing of rates, and inspection points for grain.

Most of the grain dealers present had experienced selling grain to truckers, and found it unsatisfactory. Truckers have developed so many tricks for swindling grain dealers by tampering with operation of the scales, or giving bad checks, that all present dealt with truckers very cautiously. Going around the grain dealers, the truckers have simply carried their tricks direct to the farms, swindling farmers instead of grain dealers. Even certified checks may be unsafe. One dealer reported a trucker who certified his own checks with a stamp that he carried in his pocket.

A resolution adopted at the close of the meeting directed Sec'y Carl H. Peterson, Lorton, to call a joint meeting of grain dealers from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas to work out a solution of the truck problem.

An invitation to hold such a meeting in St. Joseph was extended by C. L. Weekes of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Makes Trucks Pay

F. A. Pearce, head of Pearce Grain Co., Newell, Ia., fell into the trucking business by accident.

A Missouri trucker gave him a bad check, and failed to make good the \$150 for which it was written. Pearce caught the trucker.

"What are you going to do about this check?" he demanded.

"Well, I have nothing but my truck," complained the trucker.

"How much do you owe on your truck?"

"About \$300."

So Pearce seized the truck and paid out the money due on it, dropping his charges against the trucker.

Having the truck he had to do something to get a return on the \$450 worth of payments and bad checks he had invested. So he hired a couple of drivers and put them to hauling corn down into Missouri. The results pleased him so well that soon he had another truck, and hired additional local trucking facilities to bridge the gap between local supply and Missouri demand.

So far the trucks worked out satisfactory. Mr. Pearce admits. Two drivers make the

round trip with 200 bus. of corn in 24 to 30 hours, at a cost of \$15 in wages and expense. Coal is brought back from southern Iowa mines, and pays part of the cost. A round trip has been returning \$35 to \$55 per week.

"Maybe this trucking business will be no good next year, and I'll have to sell my trucks," said Mr. Pearce in an interview this fall. "But this year it fits in just right. If I put local corn into cars and shipped it, the corn would heat before it reached the terminal. But I can put it in a truck and reach the consumer over night."

AAA Criticized

[Continued from Page 451.]

following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Trust in Constitution

WHEREAS, the United States of America became the greatest nation on earth by strict adherence to the constitution established by our forefathers, and

WHEREAS, the principles of government and the laws of economics are essentially constant and unchanging, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we renew our trust in that constitution and urge the executive, legislative and judicial departments of our government to adhere to the constitution by strict interpretation of its limitations and restrictions.

Urge Reduced Rail Rates

WHEREAS, farmers' cooperative elevator companies have always stood for efficient service at the lowest possible cost in handling and transportation of grain and other farm commodities, and

WHEREAS, existing railroad rates on grain from points near the large terminal markets are so high that they tend to encourage transportation by truck from such shipping points, thereby disturbing existing marketing agencies and depriving the rail carriers of the volume of business their facilities should command, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge the executives of the railroads serving the grain producing sections of the country to give prompt and serious consideration to the matter of making such rate adjustments as may be necessary to meet truck competition. It is our sincere belief that it will be more economic for the railroads to move now to hold the grain traffic which they have handled in the past, than it would be for them to attempt to recapture it once it has been diverted to other modes of transportation.

Grain Corporation Might Have Gambled

WHEREAS, it appears from the report of the honorable com'te of the United States Senate, reporting on the activities of the late Farm Board, that the Farmers National Grain Corp., through its officers, might have gambled with government money, the report states that they did sell to the Grain Stabilization Corp., its alter ego, or other self, 2,685,000 bus. of wheat in store at Minneapolis with a definite date of delivery; the report further states that wheat went up in price and this same wheat was sold to other buyers with the apparent effect of depriving the farmers of the northwestern states of a market for well over 2,000,000 bus. of wheat; and

WHEREAS, the report further states that no wheat was delivered to the Grain Stabilization Corp. on the above mentioned contract, but that the Farmers National Grain Corp. did make a profit of \$362,624.98 on its short sale; and

WHEREAS, it has been reported that some of the report of this Honorable Senate com'te, composed of Senator McNary, chairman, with Senators Capper, Norbeck, Wheeler, and the late Senator Kendrick, is a mis-statement of facts, and

WHEREAS, the public in general and the friends and sponsors of farmer cooperative marketing in particular are interested in having the whole truth brought out in regard to a matter of such vital importance to the success of farmer cooperative marketing, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., this 3rd day of December, 1935, request Pres. C. E. Huff of the Farmers National Grain Corp. to state publicly whether the transaction described by said Senate Com'te on pages 11 and 12 of their report is a clear picture of what transpired and if it is a clear and true picture, if it did not involve a betrayal of governmental trust, Farm Board trust and farmer trust; and how the alleged profit of \$362,624.98 was divided; if it was divided, among the regionals; and whether he considered the alleged transaction gambling.

NEW OFFICERS

Unanimous ballots placed the following officers for the ensuing year: Homer B. Grommon,

Plainfield, Ill., pres.; Oscar Olson, Truman, Minn., vice-pres., and A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, an officer in the Research Buro, reviewed developments in agricultural products which the future may see. He said:

Research Buro Developments

"Work with the Research Buro has convinced me that the success of agriculture depends upon the development of new products, and new uses for old products.

"Soybeans, reaching their greatest domestic development in Illinois, spread to such wide acreage in Corn Belt states and promised such a volume this year that every grain dealer was sorely concerned with the prospective problem of moving them. Our own firm, and others, have succeeded in developing an export demand that has kept the volume of soybeans from swamping the market.

"Research into the use of agricultural products has been neglected, but tremendous promise lies ahead. Soybean oil as a fuel for diesel engines is one of them. Diesel engines are already a big factor in the power field, apparently destined for rapid development in the automotive field as the vast oil interests of the country turn to new sources of raw supplies. Two boys in Minnesota have discovered that proper handling of sweet clover will produce a motor fuel equal to gasoline. Records in the agricultural college at Ames, Ia., show excellent arguments for blending alcohol with gasoline. In 18 countries such blends have spread into wide use, altho in only 8 of them is the blending compulsory.

"Recovery for agriculture must progress on a sound, economic basis. We have experimented long enough with boot straps to know that they produce no permanent good.

"Instead of developing new markets, this country has worked at tariff bartering, of which the Canadian pact is a fair example. In an earlier trade treaty with Brazil wheat was entirely overlooked and a formerly existing market was destroyed.

"A proposition for an appropriation from Congress for research work under the direction of the Farm Buro awaits legislative assembly. Unquestionably had 1/10th the cost of the Farm Board been devoted to research at finding new markets, and new uses for agricultural products the farmers would have been much farther ahead today than they are under the subsidies, doles, and benefit payments that have come."

Discussion showed conviction among the delegates that the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n ought to aid in the direction of agricultural research, should an appropriation for this purpose be granted by Congress.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Washington check-writing machines turn out 75,000 A.A.A. checks daily for farmers.

Pyroilized Oil Tested in Bearings

Experience of users of pyroil in bearings has been very gratifying; and recently engineering tests have been begun to obtain exact measurements of the benefits to be obtained by pyroilization of the oil.

These tests were made by C. A. Crowley, director of research of the Technical Service Buro, and J. A. Comstock, for seven years sec'y of the American Society for Steel Treating, and a number of years assistant metallurgist for a leading Chicago company.

Their finding is that Pyroil treated copper-lead bearings should enjoy 50 per cent longer life with reduced operating temperatures. The test on silver-cadmium bearings shows 50 per cent longer life and reduced friction and temperature. The rabbit bearing test indicates 50 per cent longer life with reduction in friction. Increased film strength in an amount of 25 per cent is shown. The metallurgical test showed a reduction in wear of 40 per cent by weight on silver-cadmium bearings and 36 per cent by weight on copper-lead bearings. Also a freedom from corrosion on silver-cadmium bearings is indicated by the photomicrographs which are reproduced.

With many manufacturers now using alloy metals in bearing and piston construction, this authoritative and important material will be of interest to operators of machinery.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Rich Hill, Mo., Dec. 6.—Our corn is soft and can not be shelled. Too much rain and damp weather, which also has held wheat growth back. Some farmers say wheat conditions do not look promising.—Peoples Elevtr. Co.

Petersburg, Ind.—Growing wheat in Pike County and adjoining counties is looking unusually good for this season of the year, although in certain sections the crop is in need of rain. The acreage of wheat sown in Pike County last fall was not as large as in previous years.—W.B.C.

Evansville, Ind.—According to Ralph Rough, proprietor of the Hoosier Milling Co., sales of burr cornmeal has tripled since the advent of cold weather. Rough states he had trouble in getting properly ripened corn for his meal. Some of the late maturing corn contains as much as 30% moisture.—W. B. C.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10.—Acreage of winter wheat forecast 45,735,000; condition 80% of normal, compared with 77.8 last December. Interpretation of condition figure in December is of doubtful value, but a tentative production of 562,000,000 bus. is suggested.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 27.—Information indicates that considerable corn is actually spoiling in farmers' cribs. Most of it is being sorted now and moved in the hope of saving a good portion of that already cribbed. Very little, if any, of the corn in most sections of Indiana will grade No. 4. In some places the market quotation is based on No. 4 quality, when there isn't any such grade of corn available in the territory, thus far.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Winnipeg, Man.—The 1935 protein survey map prepared by W. F. Geddes, chemist in charge, for the Board of Grain Commissioners, shows in five colors the areas having five different percentages of protein in the hard red spring wheat of the prairie provinces. A few very small areas test 17 per cent or higher. Southern and Central Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta have much testing 15 per cent or over. North and east of Regina a large area tests 13 to 15 per cent. North of the Canadian National Ry. Line to Saskatoon is a large area of low protein, the poorest being farthest north.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27.—Corn in Iowa and Nebraska, two of the leading producing states, is in a very critical condition at the present time. The Iowa corn crop that has been husked is developing a lot of mold and cob rot in the cribs, and consensus of opinion of shippers and elevator men is that the corn husked prior to the present cold snap, representing about 70 to 80% of the crop, will be badly damaged by next spring. The cobs are saturated with moisture and much of the corn has a moisture content of 20 to 25%. This wet corn has a tendency to heat and rot when piled or cribbed, causing considerable cob rot damage.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 7.—The condition of the growing wheat is generally satisfactory. Corn receipts show moisture practically as high now as early in November. Most of the corn is testing from 21 to 26 per cent moisture, however the damage is very low. Farmers have been busy husking, and about 75 per cent of the crop has now been gathered. Harvesting of soybeans got underway again this week for a few days. Receipts all show high moisture content, testing from 15.5 to 19 per cent. Beans harvested in October averaged about 12.5 per cent moisture. The territory south of Decatur reports the harvest practically completed, whereas north of Decatur stations report from 10 to 30 per cent yet to be harvested.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 30.—Normally corn husking in Illinois is nearly completed by Thanksgiving. This year, on account of the high moisture content of the corn and the continuous wet weather in November, husking has been delayed and thousands of acres of corn are unhusked in

the fields, while farmers have waited for the grain to dry. In some cases corn that has been cribbed is reported as starting to get out of condition. This corn will have to be rushed to market or fed to livestock. Receipts of corn have been steadily increasing, with moisture showing little improvement the past thirty days. Commercial users who have been absorbing the offerings are beginning to get filled up and values have been declining.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Amarillo, Tex., Nov. 27.—It started raining Monday night and rained all the next day and the next night, about an inch and a half of rain all over the entire Panhandle of Texas and eastern New Mexico. It all soaked in. This rain will be wonderful for wheat as it will put the wheat that is up to where it will go a long time without further moisture. The wheat that is not up will come on and get a good start and there will probably be quite a little wheat planted still. It should insure us against spring dust storms, of course it will have some blowing but nothing like the past three years. The Panhandle has some 3½ million acres of wheat and this rain should put it in 100% condition and this is the first time since 1931 that we could say this.—Kearns Grain & Seed Co.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 3.—General rains which fell over the entire state last week improved wheat prospects, particularly in the western third of the state. Some wheat in western counties that was dying because of an extreme shortage of soil moisture was given a new lease on life, as in many of those counties sufficient moisture fell to carry the plants for an extended period. In those areas where wheat that was sown in dusty seed beds had failed to germinate, there is now sufficient moisture to enable it to sprout and make some growth before entering the dormant stage. Wheat is doing well in the eastern two-thirds of the state and altho it has not made a large growth in some counties, it is rooting down well and is entering the winter in good shape.—U. S. and Kansas Depts. of Ag.

Lafayette, Ind.—Our own observations indicate a threatening number of chinch bugs in corn this past fall, and have warranted further surveys of the bugs in winter quarters to aid in determining the likelihood of trouble in 1936. Consequently, in co-operation with the federal government, a survey has been undertaken with A. W. Trippel and John Amos carrying on the scouting thruout the northern two-thirds of the state, under the direction of the Purdue entomology department. The surveys have not yet been completed, but to date studies in the northwestern third of the state, and as far south as Clinton, Tippecanoe and Benton counties, indicate large numbers of bugs in hibernation, sufficient to develop an outbreak equal to 1934 if weather conditions are favorable. Conditions thus far are favorable for a chinch bug outbreak in 1936.—Prof. J. J. Davis, entomology dept., Purdue University

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29.—During Nov. 26 and 27 the entire state of Kansas received the most general rainfall in a long time, varying in amounts from one-half inch in the extreme west, to as much as one and one-half inches in the eastern section, and our agents' reports carry the most optimistic outlook for the past several seasons. There is still a deficiency of subsoil moisture over most all of the western half of the state, but with the present condition and with normal moisture and weather from this time on, we have the possibility of a crop in 1936 far above that produced the past two years. With the exception of some of the extreme west and southwest counties, seeding has been completed. Since the recent rain, additional seeding will be done in the previously dry areas, so that, undoubtedly, the total acreage will closely approach last year's final figure. We feel justified in saying that, from all reports, there is at least 10,000,000 acres of Kansas wheat which shows the most satisfactory prospect in the past several years.—H. L. Robinson.

Winter Wheat Situation

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10.—The crop is entering the winter period with a condition somewhat better than each of the past three years, but hardly up to the average of the previous ten years. Very low conditions are reported from the northwest, namely Montana, Washington and eastern Oregon. Elsewhere the condition is about up to average or a little better.

Present acreage and condition estimates, interpreted into bushels, suggests a production of about 555,000,000 bus.

The area seeded to winter wheat this fall is estimated to be about 45,237,000 acres, which is about 900,000 acres or two per cent more than seeded a year ago.

Wheat Feeding.—Estimates made by our crop correspondents indicate that about 17% more wheat will be fed to live stock during the season 1935-36 than in the preceding season. Evidences of supply and distribution of wheat last year, would indicate that about 80,000,000 bus. were fed to live stock. An increase of 17% would suggest about 94,000,000 bus. for the current season.

The rye acreage seeded this fall is estimated to be about 5,456,000 acres, about 241,000 acres or 4.2% less than last year. Condition on December 1 was low, being about 77% of normal, as compared with 80.4% a year ago, and a ten-year average of about 85% on December 1. The fall was too dry in the Dakotas, the heavy rye acreage area.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

The Wagner Labor Act is alleged to be unconstitutional in the suit brought by the Majestic Flour Mills at Aurora, Mo., to restrain its enforcement.

Agricultural Imports, under the misguided stimulus of the A.A.A. rose to 54.2 per cent of all imports, compared with 47.8 per cent in 1931 and the greatest since 1926, when agricultural imports formed 56.6 per cent of total value.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and No. 2 yellow soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

| | Option | | Nov. | | Nov. | | Dec. | | Dec. | | Dec. | | Dec. | | Dec. | |
|---------------|--------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | High | Low | 27 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 107 | 88½ | 97¼ | 98½ | 97¼ | 96¾ | 96½ | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 94¾ | 95¾ | | |
| Winnipeg | 102¼ | 85½ | 90 | 90½ | 89 | 88½ | 89 | 87¾ | 87¼ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¼ | 87¼ | | |
| Liverpool* | 91 | 80½ | 87½ | 87½ | 86½ | 85½ | 84½ | 84½ | 83½ | 85¼ | 83¾ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | | |
| Kansas City | 108½ | 88½ | 98¾ | 98 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 94½ | 95¾ | | |
| Minneapolis | 125½ | 99½ | 107½ | 109¼ | 107½ | 107 | 107¼ | 106½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105 | 106¾ | | |
| Duluth, durum | 102½ | 88½ | 93½ | 95¼ | 94½ | 94½ | 93¾ | 92¾ | 92¼ | 92½ | 93 | 92½ | 94¼ | 94¼ | | |
| Milwaukee | 106¾ | 89½ | 97¼ | 98¾ | 97¾ | 96¾ | 96½ | 95½ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 94¾ | 95¾ | | |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 67½ | 56 | 59¼ | 59¾ | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 59¼ | 59¼ | 58¾ | 59¾ | | |
| Kansas City | 61¾ | 56½ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58 | 58 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 59 | 58¾ | 59 | | |
| Milwaukee | 66½ | 56½ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 59¼ | 59¼ | 58¾ | 59 | | |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 37½ | 26½ | 28¼ | 28 | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | | |
| Winnipeg | 35¾ | 29¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | | |
| Minneapolis | 29½ | 24½ | 26½ | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 24¾ | 25¼ | | |
| Milwaukee | 37¼ | 26½ | 28¼ | 28½ | 27¼ | 26¾ | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | | |
| Rye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 59 | 45 | 51½ | 51½ | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ | 51 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | | |
| Minneapolis | 59 | 42½ | 47 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | | |
| Winnipeg | 53 | 41¾ | 44½ | 45 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43 | 43 | 42¾ | 44¾ | | |
| Duluth | 58½ | 46¾ | 47 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 40¾ | 35¼ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ | | |
| Winnipeg | 42½ | 34¾ | 36½ | 36¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 34¾ | 35 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | | |
| Soy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, cash | 83 | 81½ | 81½ | 82 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 83 | 82½ | 82½ | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | | |

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 3.—More than 10,000,000 bus. of wheat from the four Pacific north-west states has moved to eastern points, by rail since July 1, Charles Johnson, local grain buyer for Farmers' National Grain Corp., stated.—F.K.H.

West Bend, Ia., Dec. 7.—Last year this station handled 920,000 bus. of corn and 250,000 bus. of oats. During October of this year over 80,000 bus. of new corn was shipped from West Bend. West Bend has been a large volume station, but the handling of over 80,000 bus. of new corn in October is a record for this station this early in the year.—Davenport Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 27.—Record grain cargoes for the season were put aboard steamers in the winding up of the lake movement. One load of barley totaled 446,857 bus. and of oats 588,000 bus. There were a number of loadings under that which in the aggregate ran up into a large figure. Half a dozen boats took on cargoes to be held afloat in bottoms at lower lake ports, to be in position for easy access when wanted. Small cargoes of Canadian wheat importations continue to come here. One arriving last week, went thru an elevator and immediately was transferred into cars and railed to a lower state mill.—F. G. C.

Boston, Mass.—More than 1,500,000 bus. of Canadian grain, mostly wheat, has been booked for export via the port of Boston, this winter, and the first shipment amounting to 64,720 bus. has already arrived and gone into Boston elevators on the harbor front. On Dec. 1, the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange tabula-

tion showed a total of 69,440 bus. wheat in Boston elevators, of which only 4,720 bus. were American wheat. Also in store here were 122,013 bus. corn, 56,111 bus. oats, and 8,095 bus. malt. One reason for the movement is the restoration of equal thru export rates from Georgian Bay ports for Boston, Portland, Halifax and St. Johns. For some years the Maritime Ass'n of the Boston Chamber of Commerce fought to obtain this equality in rates, winning their point a year ago. The ass'n has just been advised that "there is no disposition on the part of Canadian roads to alter the parity in rates."—L. V. S.

Duluth, Minn.—The best iron ore shipping season the past few years came to a close late in November and the Great Lakes package freight lines reported experiencing the best year since 1931. Grain shipping, however, recorded the smallest movement in recent years, due to crop failures by drouth and rust and the loss of export market for grain. Only 38,591,000 bus. of all grains was shipped from here via lake during the year 1935, against 47,696,000 bus. in 1934 and 62,662,000 bus. for 1933. The peak movement in the history of the Duluth market was 1924, when heavy yields and strong demand from abroad resulted in a huge traffic of grain. In that year steamers loaded and carried out more than 175,300,000 bus. of grain. Grain stocks showed a decrease of 4,208,000 bus. in the final week of navigation, ended Dec. 7, leaving elevators holding 15,874,000 bus. after all boat shipments had been deducted. Year ago at the close of the season, elevator holdings were 15,239,000 bus. The peak of the country movement has passed and grain receipts have dwindled down to light proportions, with both the cash and futures market taking on dullness curtailing activities. Fluctuations in spring and durum wheat futures were fairly wide during November, but rather narrow as regards rye and flaxseed. Demand for cash grain has turned thin and the futures has slowed up to the point of near lifeless.—F.G.C.

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 17,698 | 263,729 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 82,216 | 75,295 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 1,338,000 | 1,877,000 | 850,000 | 683,000 |
| Duluth | 1,229,351 | 426,754 | 3,389,847 | 1,991,687 |
| Ft. William | 1,427,793 | 1,797,929 | 2,624,452 | 2,889,636 |
| Ft. Worth | 42,000 | 16,000 | 58,000 | 18,000 |
| Hutchinson | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 178,000 | 264,000 | 174,000 | 148,000 |
| Milwaukee | 61,020 | 275,720 | 87,400 | 153,900 |
| Minneapolis | 1,502,810 | 470,090 | 926,900 | 842,200 |
| New Orleans | 2,000 | 71,032 | 11,403 | 24,883 |
| Omaha | 512,000 | 158,000 | 408,750 | 66,000 |
| Philadelphia | 23,266 | 52,220 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland | 114,412 | 268,584 | 20,231 | 218,431 |
| St. Joseph | 446,000 | 130,000 | 64,000 | 98,000 |
| San Francisco | 143,750 | 43,750 | ..... | ..... |
| Seattle | 160,000 | 106,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 218,342 | 159,930 | 1,990,015 | 1,804,285 |
| Toledo | 671,765 | 129,150 | 592,065 | 112,350 |
| Wichita | 1,500 | 21,000 | 1,500 | ..... |

A.A.A. Would Postpone Tax Collection

The A.A.A. is reported to have requested the Treasury Department to suspend collection of all processing taxes for at least a month to aid those processors who had not been able to finance suits to enjoin collection.

About 70 per cent of the processors have tied up the tax funds by court action; and their advantage over those who have paid in the event of a favorable decision, would be minimized if no taxes were collected until the Supreme Court has ruled.

Three federal judges at Minneapolis Oct. 22 denied the petition of the government for a dissolution of the injunction against collection of processing taxes on wheat from Gold Medal Foods, Inc. Twenty-two similar actions are pending in court at Minneapolis.

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 244,571 | 14,746 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 65,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 1,540,000 | 2,024,000 | 1,519,000 | 1,887,000 |
| Duluth | 2,141,215 | 3,349,878 | 3,434,056 | 6,937,381 |
| Ft. Wm. | 11,545,710 | 16,203,235 | 27,256,858 | 23,977,188 |
| Ft. Worth | 189,000 | 288,400 | 128,800 | 299,600 |
| Galveston | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103,000 |
| Hutchinson | 771,400 | 740,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 222,000 | 179,000 | 224,000 | 213,000 |
| Milwaukee | 115,573 | 320,267 | 992,641 | 844,566 |
| Minneapolis | 5,531,010 | 2,578,360 | 2,069,370 | 1,745,200 |
| New Orleans | 67,889 | 4,995 | 5,350 | 10,750 |
| Omaha | 443,671 | 169,600 | 396,200 | 1,190,000 |
| Philadelphia | 313,433 | 13,459 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland | 886,652 | 846,734 | 253,779 | 661,149 |
| St. Joseph | 891,200 | 272,000 | 96,000 | 275,200 |
| San Fran. | 72,833 | 226,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Seattle | 579,600 | 607,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 1,980,955 | 1,390,469 | 5,029,397 | 5,605,390 |
| Toledo | 550,360 | 723,100 | 471,585 | 447,705 |
| Wichita | 652,500 | 387,000 | 414,000 | 703,500 |

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 158,885 | 225,748 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 826,000 | 1,696,000 | 693,000 | 469,000 |
| Duluth | 426,602 | 396,360 | 866,360 | 866,635 |
| Ft. William | 109,172 | 80,087 | ..... | 80,000 |
| Ft. Worth | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 62,000 | 127,500 | 67,500 | 202,500 |
| Milwaukee | 56,600 | 2,830 | 3,765 | 3,765 |
| Minneapolis | 686,080 | 271,090 | 106,980 | 137,380 |
| New Orleans | 4,964 | ..... | 4,500 | 1,500 |
| Omaha | 53,200 | 1,400 | 32,200 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 1,099 | 66,999 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland | 2,256 | 2,067 | 1,043 | 2,746 |
| St. Joseph | 9,000 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| Seattle | 4,500 | 4,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 399,803 | 105,857 | 608,415 | ..... |
| Toledo | 12,000 | 1,200 | 7,775 | 7,785 |

Corn Movement in November

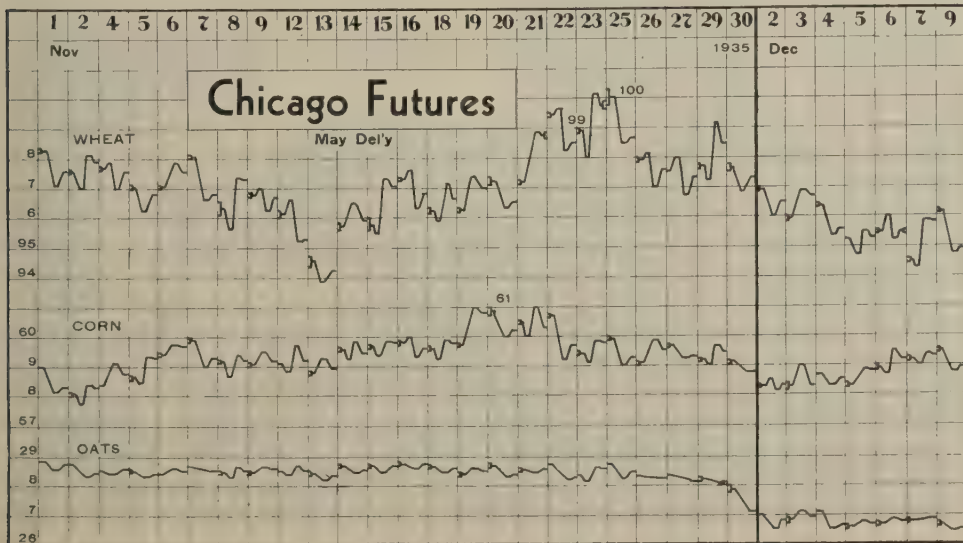
Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 53,769 | 56,288 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 3,700 | 925 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 6,262,000 | 2,434,000 | 740,000 | 2,789,000 |
| Duluth | 293,369 | 15,667 | 59,238 | 1,103,689 |
| Ft. William | 25,013 | ..... | 20,624 | 12,143 |
| Ft. Worth | 207,200 | 380,800 | 84,000 | 19,600 |
| Hutchinson | 9,000 | 16,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 2,068,000 | 1,310,000 | 984,000 | 936,000 |
| Milwaukee | 531,650 | 308,450 | 48,100 | 538,200 |
| Minneapolis | 1,611,680 | 323,100 | 1,214,090 | 1,156,120 |
| New Orleans | 16,500 | 174,402 | 46,386 | 56,265 |
| Omaha | 2,070,600 | 460,600 | 1,415,617 | 1,927,800 |
| Philadelphia | 363,978 | 254,464 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland | 118,236 | 68,321 | 35,643 | 28,072 |
| St. Joseph | 409,500 | 213,000 | 75,000 | 651,000 |
| San Francisco | 1,428 | 5,714 | ..... | ..... |
| Seattle | 3,000 | 6,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 309,234 | 10,776 | 182,000 | 768,283 |
| Toledo | 340,000 | 113,750 | 205,885 | 55,335 |
| Wichita | 33,800 | 46,800 | 9,100 | 29,900 |

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 6,417 | 34,334 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 830 | 26,737 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 1,144,000 | 894,000 | 201,000 | 153,000 |
| Duluth | 2,283,456 | 1,070,830 | 2,892,523 | 742,430 |
| Ft. William | 538,452 | 1,249,846 | 1,053,804 | 2,830,191 |
| Ft. Worth | 3,200 | 11,200 | 6,400 | 1,600 |
| Hutchinson | ..... | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee | 2,135,082 | 2,169,251 | 758,150 | 624,775 |
| Minneapolis | 2,214,530 | 1,217,980 | 2,828,550 | 907,590 |
| Omaha | 324,800 | 16,000 | 152,193 | 3,200 |
| Philadelphia | 1,992 | 254 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland | 19,528 | 37,991 | 8,740 | 8,052 |
| St. Joseph | 36,750 | ..... | 5,250 | ..... |
| San Francisco | 1,666 | 6,666 | ..... | 531,792 |
| Seattle | 35,200 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 881,214 | 372,354 | 1,195,191 | 306,846 |
| Toledo | 3,600 | 107,595 | 3,705 | 51,175 |
| Wichita | 1,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |



Successful Operation of Trucks

At the close of their fiscal period, Feb. 28, 1935, Manager, W. H. Allen, and the directors of the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co., Morris, Ill., had concluded that farmers were demanding truck service. Orders had already been placed for two Dodge 1½ ton trucks with semi-trailers, and a Dodge 1½ ton regular truck. Tight grain boxes 7½ ft. wide, 16 ft. long, and 5 ft. high were ordered on the semi-trailer outfits, which gave them capacity for 400 bus. of wheat. A standard, high, tight grain box was ordered on the regular truck, with capacity for holding 200 to 225 bus.

Preparatory to delivery of the trucks the company built a 30x60 ft., frame, iron-clad, concrete floored oats storage unit. Half of this building was walled off to provide garage space.

An announcement of the opening of truck service was carried in local newspapers and on the back of the company's 26th annual statement. The one on the statement read:

The Deep Waterway has changed the picture of your grain markets. From now on we will bid so that you can benefit from any waterway bids.

Trucks: We have purchased big trucks, suitable for hauling 400 bushels of grain, and will bid you two ways.

Bids: One form of bidding will be the same as in the past, so much per bushel, delivered by you to our elevators either at Morris or Saratoga. The other form will be so much per bushel f.o.b. your farm. The latter bid will be the same as the first, except that we will haul the grain for you and charge you the following rates for hauling:

½c per bus. within 3 miles of either elevator
¾c per bus. within 6 miles of either elevator
1c per bus. within 9 miles of either elevator
1¼c per bus. within 12 miles of either elevator
1½c per bus. within 15 miles of either elevator

If you have a truck of your own and want to haul we will pay you for what grain you haul on your own job at the same rate as we charge.

TRUCKING: We will also do a general trucking and hauling business of big and heavy loads of anything you have to haul. Feed, twine and wire dealers can buy in with us on a car load basis and we will deliver your part at a nominal hauling charge. Other elevators can hire our trucks, when not busy, on a mileage and bushel basis, or by the hour.

SCALES: New, up-to-the-minute, 30 ton truck scales have been installed at our office to insure accurate weights. Call on us for service. We want your grain.

The trucks were placed in operation on March 16. Thereafter the drivers and the trucks were kept busy, and frequently outside trucks had to be hired to satisfy hauling orders.

An analysis of the first full month of operation of the trucks was run on May 1. This showed:

TRUCK ANALYSIS FOR THE FIRST FULL MONTH OF OPERATION

| | Miles | Consumed Gals. Gas | Hours |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Truck No. 1 traveled.. | 1687 | 248 | 174¾ |
| Truck No. 2 traveled.. | 1807 | 230 | 149 |
| Truck No. 3 traveled.. | 1775 | 176¼ | 119¾ |
| | 5269 | 654¼ | 443½ |

Gross earnings for the month were \$636.67 or \$1.43½ per hour.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Labor cost | \$171.79 |
| Operating expense Truck No. 1..... | 52.09 |
| Operating expense Truck No. 2..... | 44.24 |
| Operating expense Truck No. 3..... | 37.11 |

Total expense

Earnings above operation \$331.44 or 74¾c per hour.

Truck No. 1 averaged 6 19/24 miles per gallon
Truck No. 2 averaged 7 19/23 miles per gallon
Truck No. 3 averaged 10 15/17 miles per gallon

Total mileage travelled by all 3 trucks was 5,269 miles.

\$305.23 total labor and operating expense makes 5 4/5c per mile for expense.

\$636.67 gross earnings makes 12 2/26c per mile profit.

With average expense at .058c per mile, and average gross earnings at .128c per mile, approximately 7c per mile was left to cover interest on investment, depreciation, licenses, insurance and repairs.

The initial cost of the trucks is shown in the

annual statement as \$3,597.28. Interest at 6% per annum on this investment totals \$215.84. Licenses cost a total of \$450 per year, full coverage insurance on the fleet costs \$312 per year. These items total \$977.84 annually, or \$81.49 per month, leaving, on the basis of the first month's operation, \$249.95 to cover one month of depreciation and profit.

Labor at current rates costs 45c per hour, and is hired on an hourly basis, so that this cost does not mount against the trucks when they are idle. Compensation insurance is carried on the truck drivers in a separate account.

Says Manager Allen: "Our first full month of operation has commonly been bettered in succeeding months. The three trucks have frequently turned in greater gross earnings than both our elevators.

"In our busy periods my job is not unlike that of a train dispatcher. We have worked out a system of job cards, a form that gives the trucker instructions on every hauling job, has spaces to show what was hauled, the number of loads, the gross, tare and net weights of each load, signatures of the consignee or of the receiver, length of time on the job, and expenses of truck operation. These 'job cards' are kept on file when a hauling job has been completed.

"Time is an important element in truck operation. The greater the tonnage that can be hauled in a given time, the lower the hauling

trucks do not wait on threshers and shellers. Grain must be ready to haul when our truck gets on the job.

"We seldom haul grain into Chicago because of this time element. Receiving facilities for trucks in that market are too slow. Trucks must wait upon grades as well as weights, and unloading operations, and lack of flexibility in elevator working hours frequently ties up a truck over night. This lost time and driver's expense is costly to truck operators.

"When any of our trucks are used for hauling feed, twine, or other supplies to the elevator we credit the truck with current trucking rates, and charge these against the retail commodity hauled. Thus if a truck is sent to Peoria with a load of grain and returns with a load of feed for resale from our elevator we credit the truck with current rates for the haul each way. Carrying a load each way whenever possible increases income at practically no increase in expense. Empty runs must be charged against a truck the same as tho it were carrying a load.

"This principle was employed in delivering twine to retail dealers during the twine season. We had twine contracts at Chicago and at Peoria. A truck shuttled between the two twine warehouse points, able to give the retail dealer his preferred brand promptly, and carrying a load each way. Seven carloads of twine were handled in this way in two weeks.

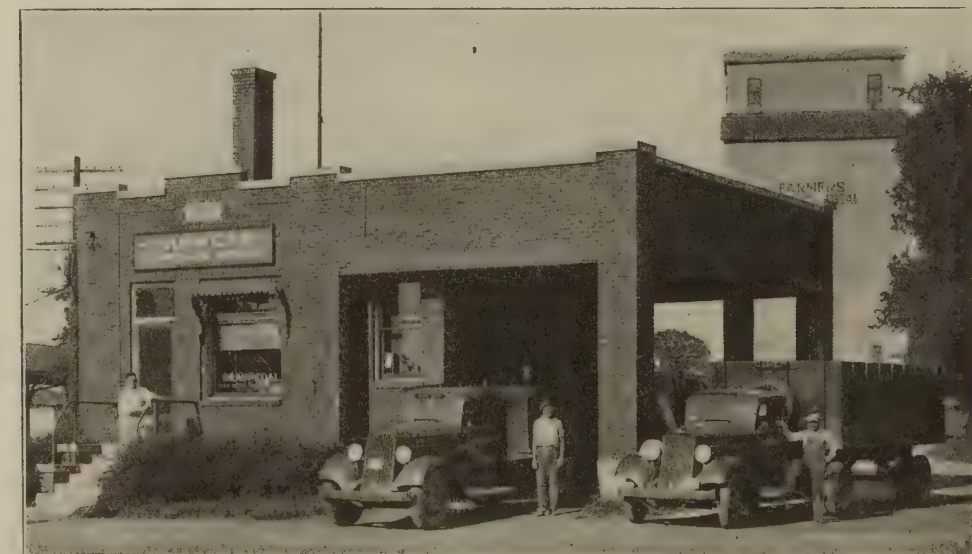
"Morris is on a 6c rate into Chicago, while many not far distant elevators are on a 9c rate. This difference in freight rates frequently enables us to buy grain from other elevators, haul it to Morris and ship it out at a reasonable profit.

"While we have made it a point never to buy grain outside of our own territory, our trucks have frequently been employed to haul from distant elevators to barge elevators for shipment by water.

"Trucks must be kept busy if they are to pay. Doing a general hauling business as befits the needs of our customers helps to keep the trucks gainfully employed. At the same time it must please the customers, for many new faces have frequented our office since we have instituted trucking service."

Chester C. Davis, A.A.A. administrator, said Dec. 3 that it is "the duty" of the government to dispose of as much of the four million bales of cotton held under the 12-cent loan as "can be sold at a fair price."

Any potato grower whose average annual sales of potatoes during the years 1932-1935 were 50 bus. or less will receive a tax free allotment of potatoes equal to such annual sales under regulations for administration of the Potato Act which were announced Dec. 5 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



Two of the Three Trucks of Farmers Square Deal Grain Co.

Canadian Made Wheat King

W. Frelan Wilford, 38 year old Canadian farmer of Stavely, Alta., became Wheat King of the world when his entry of red spring wheat at the International Seed & Grain Show, held as a unit of the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, took the top prize for samples submitted. His entry weighed 66.6 lbs. per bu., and was adjudged "fully up to standard."

William Rogers, Tappen, B. C., was awarded the reserve king's crown with an entry of durum weighing 65.4 lbs. per bu.

Altho an "amateur" showman, Wilford is well known in Canadian agricultural circles, having won the highest wheat award at the world's fair at Regina, Sask., in 1933. He was runner-up at the International shows in 1930 and 1932.

Approximately 5,000 samples of corn, small grains, seeds and hay, competed for honors in this year's show. Entries were made by growers from 35 states, 6 Canadian provinces, and Australia.

Processing Tax Alleged to Be Invalid

The Hoosac Mills of Massachusetts filed a brief Nov. 30 with the Supreme Court of the United States stating that their arguments would be along the following main lines:

"Congress exceeded its limited powers and trespassed upon powers reserved to the states and to the people in authorizing and applying the taxes under the A.A.A."

"The processing and floor stock taxes are levied in violation of the fifth amendment."

"Congress may not, under guise of the taxing power, assert a power not delegated to it by the constitution."

"The floor stocks taxes are direct taxes and are void because not apportioned."

"The act is invalid in that it delegates legislative power to the secretary of agriculture."

The Hoosac brief said the questions presented by this test case are:

"Whether the provisions of the A.A.A. as originally enacted . . . are constitutional."

"If not, whether the attempted ratification contained in the amendatory act approved Aug. 24, 1935, makes valid the said processing and floor stock taxes."

The mill also questioned that A.A.A. was "an emergency measure." It added that "for over two years the enforcement of this measure has continued without any suggestion that its policies were to be changed or withdrawn."

Senate Report on Farmers National Stirs Up Strife

Charges and countercharges have been hurled back and forth between C. E. Huff, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, growing out of the McNary Senate Com'te Report on the misdeal by the Federal Farm Board.

The McNary Report devoted considerable space to the financial transactions by the Grain Corporation with the Government's Grain Stabilization Corporation, one of the allegations being that the Grain Corporation had profited by sales to and purchases of the Government Corporation to the extent of \$362,625. The report is a public document, available to anyone, and is designated as Senate Report No. 1456.

Based on the facts set forth in the report, H. B. Grommon, pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, states that "the question at issue is whether the grain co-operative betrayed the government, the stabilization board and the farmers in their market operations. The report of the senate com'te, all of whose members are favorably inclined to the idea of co-operative marketing, found that the corporation was guilty of such a betrayal."

New Canadian Wheat Board Named

Wm. D. Euler, trade minister, seems to be spokesman for the newly elected administration in Canada, on the personnel and policies of the Dominion Wheat Board.

Resignations of the former members of the Board, McFarland, Smith and Grant, have been accepted. The advisory board was abolished. The new board is composed of Jas. R. Murray, Geo. H. McIvor and A. M. Shaw. Mr. Murray has been general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., and is chairman.

Minister Euler said, Dec. 3: "The Dominion government desires to have its surplus restored to a normal basis. To accomplish this the Wheat Board will seek the good will and co-operation of the grain and milling trades in all importing countries."

"It is not necessary to have and there will not be any 'fire sale' of Canadian wheat, but it will be for sale at competitive values and will not be held at exorbitant premiums over other wheats."

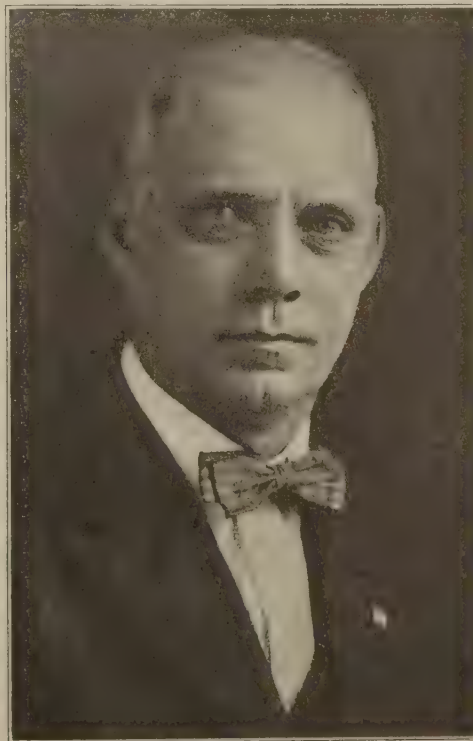
Edwin G. Craun Dies

Edwin G. Craun, Tiffin, O., 70, pres. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, long superintendent of elevators for the Sneath-Cunningham Co., with which he had been associated since 1888, sec'y-treas. of Louis O'Connell Co., member of the board of governors of the Ohio Coal Conference, succumbed to several months of ill health and died at his home in Tiffin Thanksgiving day. High blood pressure and complications led to a crisis a few nights before, due to paralysis, caused by occlusion of arteries in the brain.

Born at Burgoon, O., Nov. 5, 1865, son of John and Henrietta Craun, Mr. Craun spent his lifetime principally in the Tiffin section of Ohio. In 1899 he was married to Jennie Smith. His widow, one son, John M. Craun, Berea, a sister, and a brother, John, survive him.

Impressive funeral rites marked his interment in Pleasant Union cemetery, near Old Fort.

Mr. Craun is succeeded as pres. of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n by 1st vice-pres. E. L. Allton, St. Paris, O.



Edwin G. Craun, Tiffin, O., Deceased

Corn Grading Low at Chicago

The unfavorable climatic conditions reported during the maturing of the 1935 crop are borne out by the inspection of recent arrivals of corn at Chicago.

During the month of October there was received at Chicago only 172 cars grading No. 1, against 646 cars of No. 1 in October, 1934. Receipts of No. 5 corn were 240 cars, against 18 cars in October, 1934; and of sample grade, 266, against 29. The total cars received during the month were 2,039, against 2,100 a year ago.

During November, 1935, only 6 cars were graded No. 1, while 1,393 graded No. 5. Even of the No. 2 there were only 112 cars during the month, and of the No. 3 but little more.

The week ending Dec. 7 showed one car No. 1, 6 cars No. 2, 14 cars No. 3, 145 cars No. 4, 859 cars No. 5, and 139 cars sample. The more recent arrivals show a preponderately larger proportion of the new crop than did the October receipts.

With 85 per cent of the past week's receipts grading No. 5 or sample, the low grades would be selling at a greater discount but for the generous facilities for conditioning the off grades at the Chicago elevators.

Whether a period of zero weather will encourage country shippers to ship a flood of corn in "cold storage" to the terminals remains to be seen. What will happen when a carload of frozen corn remains in the car too long can be imagined by the pick and shovel gang.

Grain Dealers Work Together

Wm. Boulden, Missouri Valley, and Frances Day, California Junction, are pres., and sec'y, respectively, of the Harrison County Grain Dealers Ass'n in western Iowa. The ass'n has no paid officials, and no dues, but whenever Sec'y Day needs money for postage or other ass'n expense, the members are assessed their proportionate share. Meetings are held only on call, when some problem arises that needs the concerted action of all the dealers in the county.

The principal job of Mr. Boulden and Mr. Day is to act as mediators when grain dealers in the county get to fighting with their pocket books. Such fights are costly to the entire trade. Dealers are basing their offers on the open bid of one firm, from which they deduct the freight to Omaha, and handling charges of 2c a bu. on corn, 1½c on oats, and 3c on wheat. This has stopped most of the shopping around commonly done by farmers. Also it has stopped false implications made by farmers in hopes of raising a bid, for good feeling between the dealers has been so well promoted that they do not hesitate to phone each other to check a farmer's story.

When truckers started hauling to terminals from the farms of the rich Missouri river valley, these grain dealers collectively threatened to ship their grain elsewhere unless terminal elevator buying from trucks was stopped. The consequence was that buying from truckers at one terminal immediately ceased.

Woodbury and Monona counties, adjoining Harrison county on the north, have been similarly organized. The territory involved has an advantage in that it is hemmed in by natural, protective barriers, with the river on one side, and hilly land that produces little grain on the other.

"The Department of Agriculture does not attach any significance, insofar as the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is concerned, to the action of the Supreme Court in accepting the appeal of the Rickert Rice Mills, Inc., and in issuing a temporary injunction against the collection of taxes from that company on the processing of rice pending the hearing of the appeal," said Mastin G. White, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

Acidity Indicates Keeping Quality of Corn

Acid content, as a barometer of the keeping quality of corn, has gained recognition this year, due to the immature state in which much corn is being harvested, and the mild fall weather that encouraged apparently mature kernels to continue the life cycle and start the sprouting process.

"Acidity is associated with germ action," explains James Doty, acting chief chemist of the Omaha Grain Exchange laboratories, who has studied acidity in corn for five years. "Had a normal growing period brought all of the corn to germ maturity, and been followed by normal fall freezes, we would not be experiencing the germ damage that is so prevalent this year. Germ damage simply means that the germ has begun to sprout. While the sprouting may not be immediately apparent to the eye, it generates acid, and causes enzymatic action, bringing about chemical changes. When a corn germ has fully sprouted the acid disappears, but by that time the corn is no longer fit for use.

"The acid content of corn, as determined by chemical test, is a more dependable indicator of the keeping quality of the corn than the moisture content. If the acid test indicates 22 degrees of acid or below, it may be stored safely for indefinite periods under normal storage conditions, without danger of heating. Corn with 22 to 26 degrees of acid may be stored but must be carefully watched and carefully handled. Over 26 degrees of acid indicates that the corn is heating, or will be heating soon.

"Drying or cooling of corn showing between 22 and 26 degrees of acid," says Chemist Doty, "will retard or stop enzymatic action, but the acid content remains high, and the germinating process that ends in germ rot and damage, continues when temperature, light and moisture conditions again become favorable.

"This year many cars of new corn arriving in the Omaha market, showing 27 to 28 degrees of acid, are heating by the time they reach the unloading elevator, or start heating in transit when they are reconsigned. Germ rot is contagious, and quickly spreads thru a car or bin. Corn heating in transit presents a serious problem and must suffer a heavy discount.

"Any marked upturn in the acidity of corn in storage reflects conditions that may soon bring on heating and damage."

Common laboratory equipment is used in making the test for acidity, tho exact testing agents are required if the test is to be dependable. L. O. Mather, first assistant to Mr. Doty, explains the process as follows:

"Grind 100 grams of corn to flour-like fineness, thoroly mix and weigh out a 20 gram sample for testing.

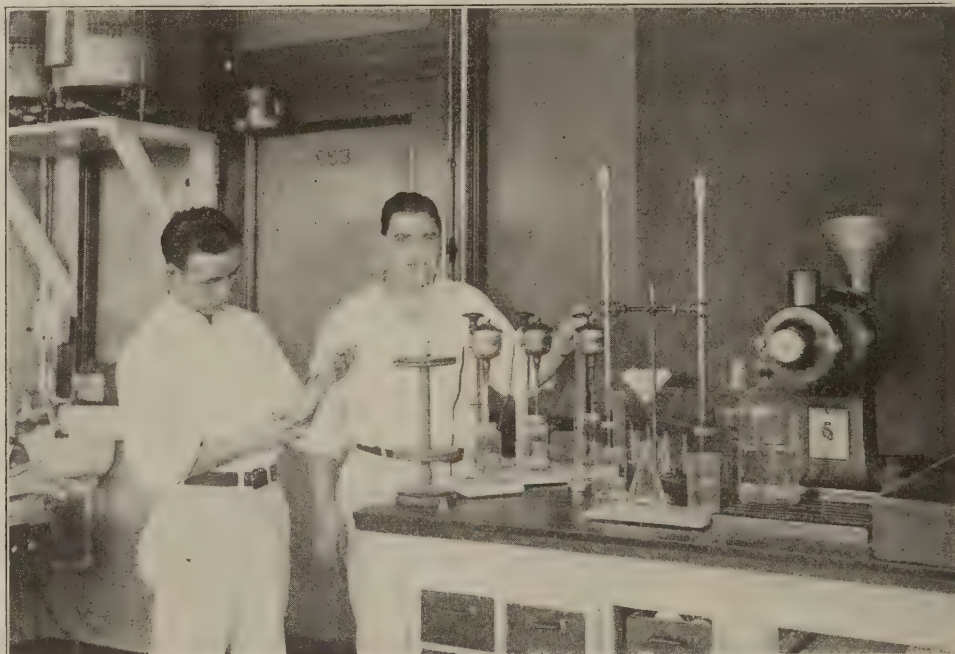
"Digest this sample with 100 cc. of alcohol that has a specific gravity of 1.86. In this laboratory we use Solox denatured alcohol, bringing any variation to a specific gravity of 1.86 before using in making the acid test.

"In the digesting process the mixture of ground corn and alcohol must be rapidly agitated for 30 minutes. For this purpose we use an ordinary malted milk mixer, such as is commonly found at soda fountains.

"At the end of 30 minutes filter out the extract. Measure out two 25 cc. portions of this extract and mix each with 75 cc. of distilled water and 1 cc. of 1% phenolphthalein solution. Titrate the result against 1/100th normal sodium hydroxide solution until the latter turns definitely pink. The amount required to produce the pink color indicates the degree of acidity in the corn. Variations of color appear with different colors of corn. Yellow corn causes a fairly dark pink, mixed corn causes an intermediate pink, white corn shows a light pink.

"When samples for testing are mailed to laboratories, not less than half a pound of the

corn should be sent in a sealed container that will keep the sample in as nearly its original condition as is practically possible. Most laboratories are equipped for making the acid test. A



Chemists Doty and Mather with Equipment Used in Making Acidity Test of Corn

charge of 75c is made for such a test in this laboratory."

R. A. Scoular, head of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., and other terminal elevator operators of the Omaha market, are carefully watching the acidity of the corn they put in their elevators. Two years of records in the office of Mr. Scoular show the importance of acidity in relation to the keeping quality of corn, and demonstrate many examples of corn with low

acidity and relatively high moisture being safely stored, while corn with relatively low moisture, but acidity beyond the point of safety, required careful handling.

Kansas City Vote on Track Deliveries

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade voted Dec. 9 on the following amendment to the rules:

Track deliveries thru the Grain Clearing Company shall conform to the grade requirements

for deliveries on futures contracts by warehouse receipts, and the reinspection certificates shall bear dates not earlier than two days previous to the date of delivery. If the tonnage covering any car delivered on track shall have had a number of transit stop privileges sufficient to prevent its use for reshipment free of any transit penalty at Kansas City, deliverer shall pay such transit stop penalty.

The amendment is a clarification of the track delivery rule.

The vote in favor was 100 to 20.

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Van Buren, Ark.—The plant of the Bates Milling Co. has been remodeled, increasing the storage facilities, and newly constructed concrete foundations put in for the accommodation of new equipment for the manufacture of mixed feeds and mill feeds.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Barbara, Cal.—The flour mill of the Santa Barbara Co-operative, idle for some time, was put into operation last month, producing wheat cereals and flour.

Turlock, Cal.—The Peerless Milling Co., reported in the Sept. 25 Journals as having installed new bean cleaning and feed machinery at its plant here, is reported as contemplating still further expansion. Equipment to be installed soon consists of a 50-h.p. hammer mill grinder, a new mixer for poultry feeds and barley rolling machinery. Facilities to handle increased storage demands also are being planned. Tom Enright, millwright, made the recent installations.

Oakland, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Co. has acquired the Oakland Elvtr. & Milling Co.'s property here, including an up-to-date concrete grain elevator having a capacity of 1,125,000 bus., with complete facilities for grading, drying and cleaning grain. Fitted with loading and unloading equipment, the elevator accommodates deep-draft ocean vessels, railway and truck carriers. It is said to be the only public terminal facility of its kind in California equipped to handle a large quantity of grain. The elevator and an adjacent warehouse for sacked storage of several thousand tons will be operated by the West Coast Wharf & Storage Co., wholly owned subsidiary of the Taylor Milling Co., which also operates public grain storage facilities at Stockton, Colton and Petaluma, thru its subsidiary.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Somewhat of a record in elevator construction was made here when the 2,000,000-bu. addition to the plant of Toronto Elvtrs. Ltd., reported previously in the Journals, was receiving grain two months and 17 days from the date work started. The addition was designed and its construction supervised by C. D. Howe & Co.

ILLINOIS

Augusta, Ill.—A corn crib has been erected by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. near the elevator.

Cabery, Ill.—A corn crib equipped for elevating ear corn will be built by the Cabery Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Table Grove, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed a 24x60-foot storage building, in addition to the new coal bins.

Harness (San Jose p.o.), Ill.—The elevator here owned by John Hildebrands burned during the night of Nov. 28; loss, estimated at \$20,000.

Galva, Ill.—The buildings owned by the Quaker Oats Co. here will be painted with aluminum paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Viola, Ill.—While at work at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on Nov. 16, Ira Maher, 24 years of age, was so seriously injured that he died three days later.

Cazenovia, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s property here, including an elevator, feed, coal and lumber business, has been taken over by the recently formed Cazenovia Co-op. Co.

Wendel (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—Henry Geuther, manager of the Wendel Grain Co.'s elevator, has retired and has been succeeded by B. P. Greenfield, formerly of Estherville, Ia.

Oneida, Ill.—C. M. C. Brown resigned recently as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator to go into business for himself at Yates City, and has been succeeded here by Leo Windish.

Warsaw, Ill.—It is reported that the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. plans to erect a 400-foot dock on the Mississippi River here for loading barges from the elevator by means of a conveyor belt.

Lexington, Ill.—The Kemp Grain Co. has had a combined sheller and cleaner installed, operated by a 20-h.p. motor, to take care of ear corn. The sheller was furnished by the Union Iron Works Co. and installed by George Saathoff.

Casey, Ill.—Rotramel & Turner have replaced their corn cutter with a new Kelly Duplex machine. Capacity is well over one ton per hour. The machine is motor driven and is of the high frame type for sacking direct from the machine.

Pekin, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Grain Co.'s elevator here is operating night and day, the first time a local elevator has ever been run on a continuous schedule. The plant is equipped to handle grain to and from rail, truck and water carriers.

Princeton, Ill.—A meeting was held near here on Nov. 21, attended by 20 elevator operators of Bureau County, to re-organize the county ass'n, formed some time ago. New officers elected are Philip Hopkins, of Princeton, pres., and Howard Smith, of Walnut, sec'y.

Morris, Ill.—Prospective purchasers of the Finnegan properties were requested to make bids on Dec. 4 at the courthouse here on both the local elevator property and that at Ottawa. The creditors' agreement provided that the real estate shall not be sold unless approved by a majority of all creditors.

St. Francisville, Ill.—James Chambers, operator of a local feed mill, was killed on Nov. 27 when he was caught in the machinery as he was adjusting a belt on a corn sheller. His right arm was jerked off at the shoulder, his chest crushed and his skull fractured. He had but recently bot the feed mill.

Cooper, Ill.—Feed valued at \$75 was stolen from the elevator of the Cooper Farmers Elvtr. Co. during the night of Nov. 7, the thieves entering the elevator thru a broken door panel.

Midway (LaSalle p. o.), Ill.—The elevator at this point has been purchased by Mike Fitzgerald, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at St. Francisville, Ill., for the past 22 years.

St. Francisville, Ill.—Mike Fitzgerald, with the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for over 22 years, the greater part of which time he has been manager, has resigned, having purchased the elevator at Midway (La Salle p. o.). His place at the Farmers has been taken by Elmer Winger, who has been connected with the elevator for the past 10 years.

Broadlands, Ill.—The Broadlands Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator is being remodeled by George Saathoff, some new machinery installed and a shed driveway built to replace the old driveway, which was too narrow to take care of the wide trucks. In the new driveway will be placed an overhead truck lift, so that grain can be dumped to the two dump sinks that will be installed.

Monmouth, Ill.—An addition is under construction at the old South Third St. elevator, owned by Ralph Wells, for the purpose of housing a soybean processing plant, which will be equipped with a single unit soybean oil expeller which will have a capacity of approximately 400 bus. per day when in full operation. While most of the machinery and equipment has already been bot, it is not expected that the plant will be in operation much before the first of the new year.

Ottawa, Ill.—A small studded elevator of 10,000 bus. capacity is under construction for the new farmers' company, the Terra Cotta Grain Co. (the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number), George Saathoff having the contract. The new elevator is located in the west part of the city, just north of the old elevator that was operated by the Wallace Grain & Supply Co., and will be equipped with up-to-date machinery, one leg, that will handle 3,000 bus. per hour, to be operated by a 7½-h.p. motor, and a direct head drive. It will have an overhead truck lift. No automatic scale will be installed for the present. The elevator will be covered with galvanized iron.

Bloomington, Ill. — Central Illinois grain dealers to the number of 60 attended a dinner conference here, on the evening of Nov. 13. A clearer interpretation of the term "musty odor" in the federal grading standard on oats was asked for by dealers, who reported that too much of the present crop is classed sample grade because of a musty odor. F. G. Smith, of Chicago, chairman of the grain standards educational com'te, explained the grading system. Lew Hill, of Indianapolis, chairman of the grain trade's uniform grades com'te, discussed proposed changes in the grading of oats to clarify the term "musty." Henry Blessman, of Gridley, Ill., was elected chairman for the next meeting, to be held at Gridley on the evening of Dec. 11.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$6,000, which is a decline of \$600 from the previous sale.

Tom Ellis, popular floor representative for the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., passed away early on Dec. 9.

Mrs. Frances Parmalee Seaverns, widow of William S. Seaverns, who was pres. of the Board of Trade in 1899, died on Dec. 1, at the home of a daughter in Glencoe, at the age of 90 years.

A huge cross, 70 ft. high, on the north facade of the Board of Trade Bldg., made of aluminum painted wood and illuminated by about 120 60-watt electric bulbs, speaks eloquently of the Christmas season.

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BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Mrs. Alice V. Marshall, widow of Frank Marshall, former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at her home in Evanston on Nov. 15, at the age of 73 years.

Mrs. Albert Schwill, widow of the founder of Albert Schwill & Co., one of the largest malt manufacturers in the world, died Dec. 2, at Westport, Conn., at the home of one of her sons, at the age of 95 years.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has taken under advisement a motion to dismiss the appeal of members of the Rosenbaum family from an order of Federal Judge Holly turning over an unexpired lease on the North-Western Elvtr. to the Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis, for \$70,000.

A hearing on the motion of the Chicago Board of Trade for the dissolution of the restraining order under which it has been enjoined from carrying out disciplinary action against the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. for alleged violation of the rules of the exchange, was put over until Dec. 10 by Federal Judge Holly.

New members of the Board of Trade include George L. Nybert, Stanton H. Speer and Duncan C. Annan. Membership transferred: Lee H. Wolvin, Garabed Bishirgian, Leo Potishman, Thomas C. Kidder, George F. Markham, Abel J. Baker, Charles F. Watt, Milton L. Cushing, John M. Allen, Estate of James P. Molloy.

Count Anton Carlson, pres. of the Scandinavian Granary Head Masters Academy, Snaphlotte, Denmark, addressed a group of Chicago elevator superintendents on Dec. 3. Pres. Henry Keir, of Bartlett Frazier Co.'s Wabash Elvtr., presided. Past National presidents Frank L. Neilson, Cargill Warehouse Co., Minneapolis, and Wm. H. Gassler, of Rosenbaum Bros.' Calumet Elvtrs., Chicago, both made short talks. B. I. Weller is district sec'y.

The Grain Market Analysts Club will hold its next dinner meeting at 6:30 p. m., Dec. 11, at the Hamilton Club, jointly with the American Statistical Society, members of both organizations being eager to hear the speaker of the evening, Dr. Melchior Palyi, now guest professor at the University of Chicago and formerly active abroad in banking circles, on his topic, "The Upturn or Pending Breakdown in Europe." Tickets, \$1.25. Reservations may be made with Sec'y Felix Schwandner, of Bartlett Frazier Co.

INDIANA

Walkerton, Ind.—B. I. Holser & Co., elevator operator here, is now operating as the Holser-Palmer Co.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has recently installed a new corn sheller, furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Knox, Ind.—Urley Fitzpatrick, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 13 years, has been succeeded by Charles H. Reasoner.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the Pinola Co-op. Co., Pinola, Ind., and the Wheatland Grain Co., Wheatland, Ind.

Earl Park, Ind.—On November 22 the roof of the engine room of the Garrison Grain Co., together with dust collector and dust spout were destroyed by fire caused by sparks from the boiler fire box.

Claypool, Ind.—The Laver brothers, Harry and Bert, who own an elevator and mill at Wakarusa and also an elevator at Piercetown, Ind., recently purchased an elevator here, which they are now improving. A semi-trailer has recently been purchased for trips to and from the plants.

Newburgh, Ind.—A collection of coins, whose face value was listed at \$50, was the only loot obtained by a gang of safe blowers who dynamited the heavy vault in the office of the C. W. Brizius Milling Co. recently. The main door of the safe was blown to bits, but the robbers were frightened away before they could jimmy the inner door.—W.B.C.

Goshen, Ind.—Dwiggins & Sons Alfalfa Milling Co., a new industry here, is about ready to start operations in the east half of the old Banta furniture plant, where it will occupy the basement and three floors. All new type of equipment has been installed, and the present capacity is 15 tons of meal in an 8-hour day. Associated in the enterprise are John R. Dwiggins, who will be resident manager, his father, Charles D., and his brother, Sherman.

Ockley, Ind.—We have painted our elevator and feed and coal bins with aluminum paint.—Ockley Grain Co.

LaFayette, Ind.—There has been some talk recently of the possibility of having a one or two day school of instructions on the grading of grain, to be held at Purdue University here, if the trade wants and will support such a school. Prof. F. E. Robbins, of the crop production department of the university, has indicated his willingness to conduct such a course for grain dealers and millers, at the convenience of the trade. Prof. Robbins held two or three of these grain grading schools several years ago. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, would like to get an expression from grain dealers and millers as to whether or not they would be willing to attend such a school, if it can be arranged early in the coming year, and the response of the trade will determine whether or not the school will be held.

IOWA

Alpha, Ia.—The Alpha Feed Mill has been sold by Leo Coleman to Mr. Burton.

Avoca, Ia.—The Farmers Feed, Grain & Oil Co. has installed two new gas pumps at its oil station.

Sigourney, Ia.—The Richland Fuel & Feed Co. suffered the loss of its mill, office and sheds by fire recently.

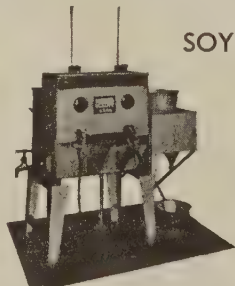
Fremont, Ia.—The Rhodes Feed Mill, a landmark here, operated by Floyd Rhodes, burned during the night of Nov. 26.

Greene, Ia.—Herman Wolf, a farmer, has purchased E. L. Bruce & Son's mill and will move here to operate it about Jan. 1.

Ayrshire, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has erected a new crib for storing ear corn. It is south of the elevator office and has a capacity of 8,025 bus.

Algona, Ia.—The elevator of the Anderson Grain & Coal Co. was moved on Nov. 18 from its old site on the M. & St. L. tracks to the new site on the Milwaukee road, just west of the depot. A new 20-ton scale has been ordered.

Is Your MOISTURE TESTER ready for SOY BEAN and CORN MOVEMENT



CHECK UP ON PARTS REQUIRED OR NEW EQUIPMENT NEEDED

REVISED TEMPERATURES FOR TESTING

| Kind of Grain or Substance | Amount of Grain for Test | Amount of Oil for Test | Shutting Off Temperature |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat—Soft Red Winter, and white.... | 100 grams | 150 cc. | 190° |
| All other classes.... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 180° |
| Shelled corn..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Oats..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 195° |
| Rye..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 185° |
| Grain sorghums..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 195° |
| Barley..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Flaxseed..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |
| Emmer..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Head rice (milled).... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Second head rice..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Screenings rice..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Brewers' rice..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Brown rice..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Rough rice..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Corncobs..... | 50 " | 250 cc. | 190° |
| Cottonseed..... | 50 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Soy and navy beans.... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |
| Barley malt..... | 100 " | 200 cc. | 168° |
| Distillers' dried grains | 50 " | 200 cc. | 190° |
| Wheat flour..... | 50 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Cornmeal..... | 50 " | 150 cc. | 175° |
| Buckwheat..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 185° |
| Shelled peanuts..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

325 W. HURON STREET

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

Hastings, Ia.—Good Bros.' elevator here was re-opened on Nov. 25, with Harry O. Allely again in charge. It had been closed for a number of weeks.

What Cheer, Ia.—John and Paul Lewis, operating as What Cheer Grain & Fuel Co., have sold their grain elevator to W. W. Horras, of Nevada, Ia.

Roland, Ia.—Osmund I. Egeland, an employe of a local elevator, was seriously injured on Nov. 20, while working in a crib, when he fell astride a plank.

Monticello, Ia.—Lovell Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$250,000; incorporators: George L. and L. W. Lovell; to buy and sell grain, livestock and real estate.

Sioux City, Ia.—Western Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: W. A. Ehlerman and W. F. Lorenz; manufacturing and milling of grain products.

Primghar, Ia.—The Primghar Grain Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install two new Strong-Scott Dumps and remodel its elevator. This work has just been completed.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into over the week end of Nov. 23 and \$108 in cash and checks stolen, also a rifle. Entrance was gained by forcing a window.

Stonega (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—Burglars forced the doors in the basement of the Stonega Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, over the week end of Nov. 23, and took \$31 in cash, a wrist watch and two boxes of rifle cartridges.

Davenport, Ia.—Funeral services were held on Nov. 17 for H. Ryan, for many years a grain merchant and elevator operator here. Mr. Ryan, who was 84 years old, died a week before at his winter home in Bermuda.

Armstrong, Ia.—A new Strong-Scott Dump is being installed in the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at this point by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which is also painting the company's elevators at Meriden, Lavinia, Plessis and Osgood, Ia.

Nevada, Ia.—P. R. Frazier, 60 years of age, passed away recently. He was formerly in the grain business here with his father, but for the last four years has been in the grocery business at Albion, Ia.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Kanawha, Ia.—In addition to building the new elevator for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. (as reported in the Journals last number), the T. E. Ibberson Co. has been awarded the contract for the iron cladding and repairing of the present old elevator here. This old elevator will be put in first-class condition as soon as the new elevator is completed.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A club dinner on the evening of Nov. 19, in the dining room of the plant of the Quaker Oats Co., was attended by 43 members of the local organization of the company's "Twenty-Five Year Club," which is composed of those who have served the company for 25 years or longer. Six members were unable to attend because of illness or absence from the city.

Toledo, Ia.—Another trucker, M. H. Powell, of Macon, Mo., has been arrested and brot here for issuing fraudulent checks for corn. Altho it is easy to prove he issued two checks amounting to \$220 without having the money in the bank, the courts will probably release him to prey upon other easy marks. No wonder the truckers continue to pay more for corn than the market justifies.

Hull, Ia.—J. Gamberdinger, Jr., former manager of the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n here, and who was reported in the Oct. 23 Journals as being under indictment for embezzlement of elevator funds, pleaded guilty at the November term of court and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the state penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Ia., for an indeterminate period not to exceed five years.

KANSAS

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Palmer dust control system.

Natoma, Kan.—P. R. Mothershead, manager of the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., at this point for 20 years, has been succeeded by Halbert Conger.

Newton, Kan.—The Newton Milling & Elvtr. Co. has retired and pensioned Ferdinand Radtke after 46 years of service. The company already had three men on its retired pension roll.

Sitka, Kan.—An overheated stove in the office of the elevator owned by J. W. Berryman caused damage to the property recently.

Sedgwick, Kan.—H. E. Hickerson has just completed an up-to-date iron clad elevator, equipped with motors for power. This elevator replaces his old plant, which will be dismantled. In building the new plant every precaution was taken to eliminate fire hazards; anti-friction bearings were installed thruout; electric power is a standard installation; plant is equipped with lightning protection; whole concrete pit and foundation.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Manager H. C. Morton, of the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., is reported to have stated that he would advertise for bids for the construction of the 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator which the company intends to build, about the middle of December. On Nov. 19 engineers began surveying the old Union Stockyards site, east of the city, where the elevator will be located. On that date plans had not yet been drawn.

KENTUCKY

Patterson Creek (r. d. from Polleyton), Ky.—J. C. Walker has bot a crusher to attach to his grist mill which he has recently put into operation.

Kino (r. d. from Glasgow), Ky.—The flour mill owned by Chris Depp and Charles Branstetter burned on Nov. 22; loss, estimated at \$7,000. In addition to the mill, 100 bus. of wheat burned also. Sparks from the exhaust pipe of an engine were believed to have caused the fire.

MICHIGAN

Grandville, Mich.—William Wolcott, of Alledale, has acquired the elevator here, built by the Jenisons in 1908, from the receiver for the local bank.

Imlay City, Mich.—The Farm Buro Elvtr. was entered by would-be thieves during the night of Nov. 2, but nothing was stolen, not even the money in the office.

Rochester, Mich.—Rochester Elvtr. Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with motor drive. The machine is of one-ton capacity, with floor level feed.

Three Oaks, Mich.—The Three Oaks Roller Mill has been leased by the Three Oaks Co-op. Co., which will operate from this new location this season, later operating from its former location also.

White Pigeon, Mich.—Fred Seybert, grain buyer of Scott, Ind., has bot the elevator and equipment of the White Pigeon Co-op. Elvtr. Co. near the N. Y. C. tracks, taking possession on Nov. 25.

Lapeer, Mich.—Thieves crawled thru the grain chute of the Lapeer Elvtr. to gain entrance to the building and office, and stole \$350 from the safe. Had the machinery started when they were in the chute, they would have been ground to pieces.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Henry Ford mill at this point is buying and cleaning soybeans, two truckloads of which are hauled to the Dearborn factory every day, with 2,000 bus. in storage. The local plant is the rebuilt Globe Mill, formerly operated by the William Hayden Milling Co. It was used by Ford for exhibition purposes until this fall. The soybeans bot by the Ford mill are to be used in the manufacture of automobiles, not for foodstuffs.

MINNESOTA

Callaway, Minn.—The Callaway Mill Co. has installed a new scouring machine.

Lismore, Minn.—The office of the John Greig elevator was slightly damaged by fire last month.

Pennock, Minn.—A coal shed containing five bins has been erected at the elevator of E. L. Johnson.

Grove City, Minn.—The Powers Elvtr. Co. has repaired the roofs of its elevator and other buildings.

Richmond, Minn.—An ear corn grinder has been installed in the feed mill of Ludwig L. Nerlein here.

Herman, Minn.—Cargill Elvtrs., Inc., has had its local elevator and roof repaired and the plant painted.

Palisade, Minn.—A new feed mixer has been installed in the feed department of the Palisade Merc. Co.

Alberta, Minn.—The driveway and bins of the local elevator of Cargill Elvtrs., Inc., were recently repaired.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—A new grain separator has been installed at the plant of the Detroit Lakes Milling Co.

Hancock, Minn.—New grain cleaning equipment has been installed at the elevator of the Hancock Market Co.

Chokio, Minn.—A larger scale was recently installed at the elevator of A. J. Clark and the driveway rebuilt.

Jasper, Minn.—An 8-bu. automatic scale for weighing grain into cars has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ghent, Minn.—New foundations have been provided for the Ghent Grain & Fuel Co. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Bronson, Minn.—The new postmaster here is Alfred Ericson, manager of the local Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for many years.

Pease, Minn.—Edw. F. Timmer has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter & Grader. The machine is motor driven.

Crookston, Minn.—The mill plant and stock of the Crookston Milling Co. were damaged by fire caused by an office stove on Nov. 21.

St. Cloud, Minn.—S. T. Stillwell, of Staples, has been appointed head of the state grain sampling department here, succeeding Mr. Morrison.

Tracy, Minn.—A new building, 124x20 feet, on a re-inforced concrete foundation, has been erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for coal and feed storage.

Plainview, Minn.—The combination of the safe in the office of the Richmond Elvtr. Co. here was hammered off and \$200 in cash stolen during the night of Nov. 27.

Renville, Minn.—Improvements were recently made at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. Improved motors and new drives were used. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Gibbon, Minn.—The Gibbon Flour & Feed Mill, owned and operated by Robert E. Pless, was damaged by fire last month; loss, about \$1,000. Repair work was started at once.

Revere, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into during the night of Nov. 22 and \$49 in cash, also valuable papers, stolen. The safe was opened with a sledge hammer.

New Richland, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new warehouse, 22x30 feet, as an addition to the old warehouse, and a feed mixing machine will be installed in the new structure.

West Concord, Minn.—Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators: Clate Haislet, G. Dingler, Geo. Zeller, John Sathrum, Joe Pechacek, A. Anderson and Fred Zeller.

Mahnomen, Minn.—A new hammer mill has been installed in the Mahnomen Flour Mill, owned by R. F. Berkner. A new diesel engine has been installed to furnish power for the hammer mill.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—The recent report in the daily press that the Fleischman Malting Co. had transferred Virgil Geesman from its elevator at Jackson to be manager of its elevator at this point, was erroneous. J. S. Jones has been manager at Minnesota Lake for the past 14 years and is still manager.

E. W. BAILEY & CO.

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Holiday
Greetings



May the
New Year be a
Winner

Commission Merchants

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Provisions

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1142 Board of Trade
CHICAGO

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The contract has been awarded by the Farmers Elevator Co. to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the remodeling of its feed mill building and installation of a new one-ton mixer and new legs. One of the buildings will be rebuilt.

Duluth, Minn.—C. F. Haley, vice-pres. of A. D. Thomson & Co., together with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fuller, Jr., and children are planning to leave Dec. 15 to spend the winter at Miami Beach, Fla.—F. G. C.

Dale, Minn.—Farmers of this section have protested by petition against the closing of the Hawley Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point. The Warehouse Commission, appealed to because operations were conducted at a loss, had ordered the closing of the elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—A small cargo, 87,515 bus. No. 2 red winter wheat arrived from Chicago and was unloaded early in the month at a Duluth elevator for the account of a milling concern in the southern part of the state. Three large oat cargoes, totaling 1,664,000 bus., were loaded and shipped east the final week of navigation. The largest of the three, 642,000 bus., established the record load for the season. There was also a 446,000-bus. cargo of barley loaded out that set the high mark for the year in that commodity. Lake shipping activities closed for the season Dec. 10.—F.G.C.

Lewiston, Minn.—The new elevator for the Lewiston Elevator Co. is nearing completion. This is a 25,000-bu. elevator of cribbed construction. The receiving leg is equipped with 11x6 Salem Buckets and the power for this leg is taken from an improved head drive. The building has 12 bins and has all equipment for serving direct from the head to the farmers' trucks. The receiving unit is a 20-ton, 26x9 type "S" dump scale equipped with two pneumatic lifts. The shipping scale is a 100-bu. hopper scale. A large office has been provided with modern fixtures. The entire plant is covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The plant of the Upton Mill & Elevator Co. burned late in November; loss, about \$4,000. Robert Upton is the owner.

Lytle Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; stated capital, \$1,200; incorporators: Milford B. Lytle, William E. Sirpless and Evelyn M. Lytle.

The work house of the Marquette Elevator (which was taken over by Dreyfus & Co. last June) burned Dec. 9; loss estimated at \$75,000. The capacity of the elevator is 2,500,000 bus.

The death of Hart Putman, grain salesman for the Cargill Commission Co., occurred on Nov. 26 at his home in this city, following a lingering illness. He never fully recovered from an operation for goiter, performed some time ago, and about a month before his death was compelled to take to his bed.

Alonzo E. Taylor, of Food Research Institute, Leland Stanford University, a world authority on wheat markets, addressed members and guests of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n at its monthly dinner, Dec. 3, at the Nicolet Hotel, on "The International Wheat Situation." Dr. Taylor outlined the changes, and reasons therefor, in production, marketing and consumption in both producing and consuming countries, and predicted a rebuilding of world carryover to a billion bus. or more.

MISSOURI

El Dorado Springs, Mo.—The Carman Milling Co. is the new name of the El Dorado-Clin-tonville Mill. A new hammer mill has been installed and a specialty will be made of poultry and dairy feed.

Rich Hill, Mo.—We are improving our elevator and may put in a new electric motor. The controlling interest (stock) of our company, which is incorporated, has changed hands recently.—Peoples Elevator Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Following is the personnel of the committee to name candidates for Board of Trade offices for the coming year: Paul Uhlmann, chairman; P. D. Bartlett, W. B. Young, H. A. Fowler and E. F. Emmons.

St. Charles, Mo.—William F. Moyer, manager of the St. Charles County Grain Growers Ass'n elevator, is moving back to his farm near Leesburg, and has been succeeded at the elevator by his assistant, E. Sinclair Savage.

St. Louis, Mo.—The nominating committee of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, composed of E. F. Mangelsdorf, chairman; Bert Collins, M. Q. Tanner, L. M. Baxter and E. C. Seele, has been holding open meetings to receive suggestions for nominations for officers and directors, the last meeting having been held on Dec. 6.

Kansas City, Mo.—Charles E. Lathrop, a former member of the Board of Trade and operator of the C. E. Lathrop Grain Co. here until his retirement in 1923, died at the home of a daughter in Okmulgee, Okla., on Dec. 3, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Lathrop was the father of W. B. Lathrop, first vice-pres. of the local Board of Trade and vice-pres. of the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., of this city.

The sales tax of 1% is proving a hardship to feeders buying corn and other feedstuffs, and the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n contemplate court action to reverse the opinion of Attorney-General Roy McKittrick that such sales are sales for consumption and subject to the tax of 1%. The attorneys of the Board of Trade are of opinion such sales are sales for resale and therefore not subject to tax. The tax is collected on shipments sold within the state but not on shipments sold from outside into Missouri, and thus effects a discrimination in favor of outside truckers, against elevator operators in Missouri.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—The Kellogg Commission Co., headquarters Minneapolis, Minn., has opened an office here, under the management of L. J. Nelson.

Richey, Mont.—A new modern dump and a 26-foot, 20-ton scale were installed at the local elevator of the International Elevator Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Huntley, Mont.—A new 26-foot, 20-ton Howe Scale and an improved truck dump were installed recently at the International Elevator here. A new boot tank was put in and other general repairs were made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

NEBRASKA

Stewart, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has appointed Elmer Bartz manager of its elevator.

Dawson, Neb.—The new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator is Rhue Cole, formerly of Wymore, Neb.

Petersburg, Neb.—Paul Foss has been named as the new manager of the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co., taking charge on Nov. 18.

Omaha, Neb.—J. A. Bressler, manager of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Products Co. at Lexington for the past six months, has been transferred by the company to this city, where he will have charge of sales.

Lexington, Neb.—Carl Swink, manager for the Denver Alfalfa Milling Products Co. at Cozad, will have charge of the local plant for the present, succeeding J. A. Bressler, who has been transferred to Omaha.

Superior, Neb.—The Superior Milling Co. is preparing to expand its operations to include commercial and custom feed grinding. A building 20x60, 50 feet high, is under construction to house the feed mill and furnish storage space. A basement is being excavated under the present warehouse to accommodate a molasses storage tank, 16x24 feet, and additional storage for feed.

Fullerton, Neb.—The loss sustained by the Fullerton Elevator Co. in the recent burning of its elevator (reported in the Journals last number) was estimated at approximately \$20,000; insurance carried, \$8,500. Machinery and equipment were a total loss. Some damage was done to the adjoining coal sheds, also. Firemen were able to prevent the flames from spreading to the nearby Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator.

NEW ENGLAND

Stratford, Conn.—A new feed mixer has been installed by the Farmers Flour & Grain Co.

Danielson, Conn.—A. D. Pierce recently installed a new batch mixer in his feed mill.

Waterville, Me.—Vaughn Mayo, of the well known feed and flour jobbing firm of Merrill & Mayo, died at his home here on Nov. 28. He had been in business many years, and was well known in New England.

Providence, R. I.—Mayor James E. Dunne announced that C. C. Boden, representing the Cargill Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, had asked the City of Providence to lease one acre of land at the city pier for a 15-year period and also to give his company an option on the lease of another acre. Boden states that his company wishes to erect a 250,000-bus. grain elevator and to make Providence a distributing center for New England. City officials will endeavor to arrange terms of a lease at once.

NEW JERSEY

Bridgton, N. J.—I. Serata & Sons have added a batch mixer to their feed equipment.

Richland, N. J.—A batch mixer was recently added to the equipment of Henry Amici & Co.'s feed plant.

Clayton, N. J.—The Pet-Mil Food Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with floor level feed. The machine is motor driven, with capacity of one ton.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Vita-Vim Millers, Inc., have installed a one-ton feed mixer.

Bellmore, N. Y.—A feed mixer was included in new equipment recently installed by the Bellmore Feed Co.

New York, N. Y.—C. H. McLoughlin, a member of the Produce Exchange and formerly treas. of the Barnes-Ames Co., grain exporters, died on Nov. 22, at the age of 77 years.

Cuba, N. Y.—An unusually high box car was backed into the car shed of the Phelps & Sibley Co., Inc., on Oct. 12, and part of the sprinkler piping was pulled loose, causing the valve to trip.

New York, N. Y.—James Thallon, one of the old members of the Produce Exchange, who retired several years ago after many years spent in the grain commission business here, died at Green Cove Springs, Fla., Nov. 27, at the age of 90 years.

New York, N. Y.—Arthur H. Lamborn, a member of the Produce Exchange and senior member of the brokerage firm of Lamborn, Hutchings & Co., died at his home in Seabright, N. J., Nov. 26, from a heart attack. He was 64 years of age.

NORTH DAKOTA

St. Joe (Starkweather p.o.), N. D.—Victor Madsen, manager of the St. Joe Co-op Elevator Co.'s elevator, was married recently.

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Grand Forks, N. D.—The many friends of Sec'y P. A. Lee will regret to learn he is still confined to his home, altho reported to be improving.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will celebrate its silver anniversary with a big annual meeting here Feb. 4-6, 1936.

Great Bend, N. D.—The Farmers Mill & Elevtr. Co. has appointed F. J. Knuppel manager of its elevator, succeeding P. W. Nohr, who resigned on account of poor health.

Hoople, N. D.—The Hoople Farmers Grain Co. at this station awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. to make repairs to its elevator here, which will include a complete iron cladding of all the buildings.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Grand Forks Terminal Elevtr. Co. has been organized here, of which Thomas Berge is pres. At a recent meeting of the stockholders plans were discussed for sale of stock to finance the building of a new terminal elevator here, to have a capacity of 500,000 bus. and to cost approximately \$125,000.

Ops, N. D.—A 20-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump were installed in the local elevator of the National-Atlas Elevtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which also put in new GE Motors and Winter Head Drives in the company's elevators at Lakota and at Mapes, and built a new driveway and installed a 15-ton scale with a dump at Crystal, all in N. D.

Vesta (Adams p. o.), N. D.—The elevator here owned by the Norton Grain & Merc. Co. burned on Nov. 19, early in the morning, together with several thousand bus. of grain, the coal shed and two carloads of coal; loss covered by insurance. The fire was believed to have started from a hot box on the elevator machinery. The grain destroyed included 2,000 bus. of wheat, 4,000 bus. of barley, 1,100 bus. of oats, 600 bus. of flax and a quantity of rye and durum. The operating company is composed of farmers in this district.

Newville, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co.'s local elevator has been repaired, new boot tanks and other equipment being installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which has also made the following installations for the St. Anthony & Dakota Co. in this state: At Bremen new roofs were put on the elevator; at York a new 15-ton Howe Scale and modern dumps were installed; at Wheelock a new 15-ton scale and a modern dump were put in; at Springbrook a new scale was installed and the elevator and other buildings repaired; at Berwick a 15-ton Howe Scale and a Winter Dump were installed.

OHIO

Alliance, O.—The Master Feed & Seed Co. has recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Osborn, O.—The Osborn Co-op. Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump, also a Sidney Fan Sheller.

Berea, O.—We have just installed a Triumph Corn Sheller, motor driven, and another Sprout-Waldron Mixer.—Berea Milling Co.

Coshocton, O.—A molasses feed mixing machine has been installed by the Farmers Exchange. Its capacity is four carloads per week.

Medina, O.—The formal opening of the new mill of the Medina County Farmers Exchange took place Nov. 30. It replaces the mill burned last June.

Fostoria, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n has under construction a storehouse building, to be 40x200 feet, to accommodate all kinds of farm supplies.

Ada, O.—Ada Farmers Exchange is making improvements in its elevator, including a new corn sheller. The machinery and millwright work is being furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Trenton, O.—The coal yard has been rebuilt and the scales repaired by the Trenton Farmers Supply Co., which plans to rebuild its elevator in the spring, which was wrecked by a train.

Jeffersonville, O.—The sale of the Threlkeld-Blessing elevator to the Gwinn Milling Co. (as reported in the Journals last number) has been approved by the court. The purchase price was reported at \$4,000.



Record crowds and entries at auto and livestock shows—life insurance companies near a record business—bank vaults overflowing with money—good prices for farm products and manufactured goods—all of which means economic betterment. We're set to go. The jittery period is on the wane. Political tinkering may slow the pace—but—no matter what happens—here's to happy days for everybody—A Merry Christmas and A Wonderful New Year!

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Rockford, O.—Arthur P. Dull, who for a number of years was in the grain business where the Rockford Grain Co. is located at present, died Nov. 10, at his home in this city, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Dull served on the town council for a number of years.

West Rushville, O.—Lewis S. Bauman, retired grain dealer, died on Nov. 26 from apoplexy, at Columbus, O., where he had lived for the past 18 years. Mr. Bauman was in business in West Rushville for 18 years, with the Shaw-Bauman Grain Co. (now the Shaw-Bope Grain Co.)

Fayette, O.—A. G. Aungst, who with his brother at one time operated an elevator and flour mill here under the name of Aungst Bros., died very suddenly in a Toledo department store recently, while his wife waited for him outside in an auto. He was 56 years of age.

Blanchester, O.—The Ferneau Grain Co., reported in the Journals last number as a new organization here, will specialize in brewers' and distillers' dried grains for the feed trade. The proprietor of this new business is Virgil Ferneau, formerly with the Wilber Feed Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., previous to which time he was with the Dewey Bros. Co., of this city.

OKLAHOMA

Union City, Okla.—A grinding mill was recently installed by the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Enid, Okla.—At the Union Equity Exchange terminal elevator a Palmer dust control system was recently installed.

Sharon, Okla.—Managed by E. H. Fox, the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., whose principal lines are feed and coal, has opened here.

Breckenridge, Okla.—On Nov. 29 the Midland Flour Milling Co. sustained damage to its elevator and stock from fire of undetermined origin.

El Reno, Okla.—The El Reno Mill & Elevtr. Co. has installed special machinery in its feed department for the manufacture of feed in pellet and cubical form.

El Reno, Okla.—Citizens gave their approval of exempting the Canadian Mill & Elevtr. Co. from taxes for five years, at the recent special election, and rebuilding of the company's burned mill will probably go forward soon as a consequence.

Kingfisher, Okla.—H. L. Francis, pioneer grain dealer of this city, died suddenly on Nov. 2, at the age of 51 years. Thomas Francis, his son, has been manager of the Kingfisher Mill & Elevtr. Co.'s plant at Reeding for about six years.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Vancouver, Wash.—A feed mixer was recently installed by Linn Evans at his place of business.

Mayville, Ore.—The feed and flour mill here has been bot by George H. Clark and C. L. Browning, who will modernize it.

Eugene, Ore.—The Pacific Feed & Supply Co. sustained slight damage to its machinery on Nov. 19 by fire of unknown cause.

Odessa, Wash.—A meeting of grain dealers was held here on Dec. 4, under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. Arrangements were in charge of Sol Reiman.

Kirkland, Wash.—The new Walters Mill has been completed and is now running to full capacity. Special attention is given to molasses dairy feeds.

Moscow, Ida.—The sectional meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, scheduled for Nov. 25, was postponed and a tentative date set for Dec. 9. Dinner arrangements in charge of Harry Bush.

Ritzville, Wash.—Sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, a dinner meeting of grain dealers was held here at the Chatterbox Cafe Dec. 5, at 7 p. m. Claude Thiel arranged for the meeting.

Lewiston, Ida.—The grain dealers meeting, sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, which was to have been held on Nov. 26, was postponed to Dec. 10. It is scheduled to be held at the Lewis-Clark Hotel.

Sequim, Wash.—The Peninsula Grain Co.'s mill and warehouse on the Milwaukee Railroad a half mile west of Sequim, has been purchased by the Dawleys, who will operate the feed mill after cleaning and repairing of the machinery has been completed.

Pendleton, Ore.—Austin Harry Hughes, 71, grain dealer in both Pendleton and Colfax for many years, died at his home in Portland, Dec. 4. For many years he operated several warehouses in the Pendleton grain belt. He is survived by his two sons, Gus G., and Jos. A. Hughes.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—John M. Hubbell, pioneer grain and hay dealer of this city, died at his home on Nov. 22, after a brief illness, at the age of 72 years. Mr. Hubbell came to this city from New York State in 1885, and with W. E. Jones, an early Seattle settler, he founded the Jones & Hubbell Co., a grain and hay firm. After the retirement of Mr. Jones, he sold the firm to the Seattle Cereal Co., the city's first breakfast food concern, of which he was vice-pres. until it was taken over in 1910 by the Albers Co. Mr. Hubbell worked for the Albers Co. until his retirement in 1920.

Seattle, Wash.—Walter E. Galbraith, pres. of Galbraith & Co., dealers in grain, feed, hay and building materials, died from a heart attack, on Nov. 27, at his home here, at the age of 48 years. Mr. Galbraith came to Seattle when he was four years old. His father was a founder of Galbraith & Co. He was a past pres. of the Washington State Hay Ass'n.

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon sales tax, passed by the Oregon Legislature in November (as previously reported), will go to a referendum by special election on Jan. 31. The Oregon law is similar to the Washington law, having the same exemptions as to feed, seeds and fertilizers, and the Oregon law uses almost exactly the words which, with the support of the Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, were written into the Washington law. The rate is 2% on retail sales, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% on wholesale sales. Feeds are apparently put in the wholesale class, as the term "retail sale" does not include a sale of tangible personal property to one who purchases for the purpose of using or consuming the same in producing for sale a new article; "nor shall it be construed to include sales of seed to persons producing new crops for sale, or sales of feed to persons producing for sale milk, eggs, wool, fur, meat or other substances obtained from livestock or poultry." The so-called "chain store" part of the tax was held invalid by a judge in the Thurston County Superior Court late in October, who found that part of the act invalid which imposes a business tax upon "persons engaged in distributing articles of tangible personal property owned by them from a warehouse or other central location to a group of retail stores." This affects those who distribute commodities from a central warehouse to a group of affiliated stores.

PORTLAND LETTER.

Portland, Ore.—On Dec. 1 the warehouse division enforcement was placed in the hands of C. W. Wright, head of the grain inspection department, instead of, in the feed division as heretofore.

Portland, Ore.—Jack Carr's time is now fully occupied as hay inspector. He was high man in the last examination for that office. Mr. Carr was formerly in the grain brokerage business here.

Portland, Ore.—L. J. Elmaleh, who has been manager of the local office of L. Dreyfus & Co., on Nov. 30 sailed from Vancouver, B. C., for Shanghai, China, where he will have charge of the China territory of Dreyfus & Co. S. E. Mikkelsen, who has been associated with Mr. Elmaleh in the Portland office, is his successor here. Portland grain men and shippers gave a farewell luncheon in the Hotel Benson in honor of Mr. Elmaleh a few days before he departed. Larry Hartman being the toastmaster.

Portland, Ore.—C. Patrick Henry, educational director of the Chicago Board of Trade, on a visit to the Pacific Northwest, spoke before the Merchants Exchange, in this city, on Nov. 22. In his talk he referred to the dangers in the Commodity Bill, which comes up for passage by the Senate in the coming session. After a public hearing on the bill, amendments (allowing co-operative ass'ns to rebate to their membership on trades transacted on the grain exchanges of the country) were added by the Senate com'te and grain men had not been given an opportunity to be heard on these amendments. If the Senate passes the bill, it must be returned to the House for re-passage; and since the House is favorable to the administration, any fighting that is necessary must be done in the Senate. The grain trade is asking only for an opportunity to be heard before the bill is up for final passage in the Senate in January. A luncheon was given in honor of Mr. Henry at noon by local grain men, at which time Mr. Henry spoke on "The Road to World Grain Markets."

PENNSYLVANIA

Newport, Pa.—The feed plant of H. R. Wentzel & Sons recently installed a new mixer.

Orson, Pa.—A feed mixer has been added to the equipment of the Orson Mills, J. R. Lewis operator.

Aliquippa, Pa.—A. W. Bickerstaff has purchased a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher & Feed Regulator for use ahead of his mill.

Topton, Pa.—The newly elected sheriff of Berks County is John C. Cook, who has been engaged in the grain and feed business here for about 25 years.

Newport, Pa.—Due to an automobile accident near York, Pa., on Nov. 28, George B. M. Gordon, who at one time was in the grain and feed business near here for many years, died, at the age of 71 years.

Youngsville, Pa.—The main plant of the Youngsville Milling Co. burned at about 12:15 a. m. Nov. 22; loss, approximately \$25,000; the frame building and contents were partly insured. In the building at the time of the fire were several carloads of grain.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Greenway, S. D.—D. B. Brenneise is manufacturing a new breakfast food from wheat.

Mission Hill, S. D.—The electrical equipment of the Farmers Union Co-Op. Ass'n was damaged on Nov. 22.

Yale, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Harold Murray, formerly of Agar, manager of its elevator.

Hetland, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has appointed T. C. Solem of Baltic, manager of its elevator.

Lebanon, S. D.—It is reported that the Lebanon Equity Exchange will rebuild its elevator that burned last month, as reported in the Journals last number.

Rosholt, S. D.—A crew of men is painting the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, as well as its feed mill building and warehouses, The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Bowdle, S. D.—The Farmers Equity Co. has completed its new elevator, having a capacity of 25,000 bus., erected on the site of its former elevator, which was taken down.

Frankfort, S. D.—The Frankfort Grain Co.'s elevator, operated by Charles Bohn, has been closed for the rest of the season. Mr. Bohn plans to spend the winter in California.

Canton, S. D.—W. C. Gemmill, Canton's oldest business man, who has conducted a grain business for more than 48 years, has retired from business and contemplates moving to California.

Raymond, S. D.—General repairs were made at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s plant here. A large capacity truck scale was a part of the new equipment. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Lake Preston, S. D.—The Gunder Lunde elevator, an old landmark, is to be razed soon. It was the first grain warehouse built here after the establishment of the city. It was purchased by Mr. Lunde in the early '90's and was managed by him until his death about three years ago.

SOUTHEAST

Charles Town, W. Va.—Velveteen Grain Products, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Charles E. Metz, Jr., R. G. Baylor and Newton Heston.

Goldsboro, N. C.—S. O. Montague and others have formed the Montague Feed & Milling Co.; capital stock, \$50,000; to manufacture and deal in grain products and flour.

Cliffside, N. C.—New equipment, consisting of a hammer mill, batch mixer, corn sheller, grain cleaner and a 30-h.p. electric motor, is to be installed by the Farmers Milling Co.

Macon, Ga.—New elevator belts and cups, two new motors in the elevator and a new hammer mill were included in the equipment recently installed at the plant of the Birdsey Flour Mills.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Embry E. Anderson Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Embry E. Anderson, A. L. Hall, Mrs. Nettie Crofford and Erin C. Anderson; to conduct a general grain and feed business.

Memphis, Tenn.—All bids for the construction of the proposed 1,500,000-bu. elevator to be erected here on the Mississippi River by W.P.A. funds have been rejected and new bids will be called for. Work on the foundation has been started.

TEXAS

Navasota, Tex.—John Martin has opened a grist mill here.

Floresville, Tex.—E. A. Flieller has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter & Grader, having a capacity of one ton per hour and producing three grades of product.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Joe Kell, son of Frank Kell, well known grain dealer and financier, was injured in an auto accident near Lefors, Tex., when his lights failed to work and his car went into a ditch. He is in a hospital at Pampa, Tex., and is reported as recovering.

WISCONSIN

Vesper, Wis.—W. H. Bean has installed new equipment for feed grinding.

Paoli (r. d. from Basco), Wis.—Paul Featherstone has bot Samuel Ellefs' flour mill and has remodeled it.

New Lisbon, Wis.—Roy G. Stubbs is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. This machine has floor level feed, and is of one-ton capacity.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN and FEED

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Operating Elevators at

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TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY 10,000,000 BUSHEL

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF GRAIN

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MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Mt. Calvary, Wis.—The Mt. Calvary Coal & Lbr. Co. has bot the elevator here formerly owned by Frank Beau, who is now out of business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank J. Homan, a member of the Grain & Stock Exchange, is now associated with the Johnstone Templeton Co., soliciting consignments. He was formerly a country elevator operator in Iowa.

Gays Mills, Wis.—C. H. Norwood is adding a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter & Grader to his equipment. The machine is of the high frame style for sacking direct from the machine, and produces three grades of product.

LaCrosse, Wis.—Charles Benner has opened a feed and flour store to run in connection with his feed mill here. He has purchased a building which he will move back of his present store room and use for the storage and sale of feeds.

New Auburn, Wis.—The Bloomer Products Co., of Bloomer, Wis., has rented the building formerly occupied by the New Auburn Co-op. Co. and has installed a feed mill. "The company will buy and sell all kinds of grain and feed.—A. J. Amundson.

Manitowoc, Wis.—In spite of adverse weather good progress on the new elevator of the Rahr Mating Co. has been made. Pouring the roof and cupola started Dec. 1 and the house will be ready for grain Dec. 15. McKenzie-Hague Co. has the contract.

Menasha, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malt-ing Co., of Milwaukee, with elevators located at the Walter Bros. Brewing Co. here, after an intermission of almost 20 years is working at full capacity handling the supply of barley being delivered by farmers of this district.

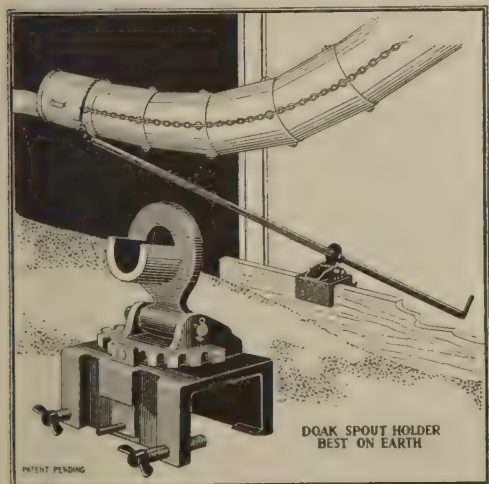
Self-Locking Spout Holder

An innovation in spout holders that has attracted the attention of grain shippers and met with wide approval for its convenience in operation was recently placed on the market, principally thru elevator supply houses, by E. O. Doak.

The device has a 6 ft. stem. The stem passes thru a heat-treated steel lock ring, which is flexibly attached to a swivel mounting that clamps to the top of the grain door. One end of this stem fits into a mounting that is clamped around the end section of the loading spout, right behind the hand-hold. A short slip plate on the lock ring keeps the ring from binding on the stem when the stem is pushed forward to lift the spout into position. When the stem is released, the ring binds, and holds it securely in the position to which it was pushed.

The swivel device on the mounting has a clever key that drops into a locking position between teeth on the swivel, keeping this from turning and holding the spout pointed in whatever direction it is set.

This simple mechanism is made strong enough to hold the heaviest spouts of terminal elevators, as well as the six to 10 inch spouts of country elevators. The heavier the load the tighter the lock ring binds to hold the spout in the position desired.



A Self-Locking Spout Holder

The spout is readily released, simply by pushing down on the butt end of the stem, then holding the lock ring forward so as to permit the stem to slip backward and let the spout down. So easy is it to operate that a one-armed elevator manager in Iowa declares he could not get along without it. With the old type spout holder this operator's clothing suffered severely from holding the butt of the stem by pressing against it with his stomach, in spite of a protective pad. With the Doak holder one arm is all he needs to set the spout.

Books Received

FEEDING DAIRY COWS gives handy tables for figuring rations, tells of minerals for cows and suggests rations to meet various conditions, and is of great value to the feed dealer desiring to assist his patrons. This brochure of 80 pages, or its companion Bulletin 417 of 20 pages, have been prepared by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, and will be mailed on request of the Agricultural Extension Service at Madison at 5 cents per copy.

MOTOR TRUCK RED BOOK, 1936 edition, is a complete compendium of information for those interested in highway transportation. Its contents embrace "Selection of Motor Trucks," "Operation," "Operating Costs," "Dimensional and Weight Regulations," "Accounting," "Taxation," "Bs/L and Shipping Forms," "Common Carrier Truck Regulation," "Contract Carrier Truck Regulations," "Summary of State Regulatory Laws," "Motor Carrier Acts of Different States." This invaluable encyclopedia of laws, rules, regulations, principles and practices of motor truck transportation fills 672 pages, 8x10 1/4 inches. The Traffic Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., price \$7.50.

From Abroad

Russia has exported 20,536,000 bus. of wheat from southern ports on this crop.

Australia's wheat crop for 1935 is placed at 140,000,000 bus. in the second official estimate, against 133,489,000 last year.

Italy is to have a large wheat crop under the urging of Dictator Mussolini, who awarded prizes, Dec. 8, to 46 wheat growers.

Argentina on Dec. 1 imposed a revenue duty of 1c per 100 kilos on all exports of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

Japan's Rice Crop has been reduced from the earlier estimates of 19,027,000,000 to 17,907,000,000 pounds in the second official government estimate.

An Increase of 50 per cent in grain production was called for by Josef Stalin in an address Dec. 1 at Moscow before the combine operators of Russia.

The Argentine corn crop is estimated by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture at 450,762,000 bus., compared with 256,913,000 in 1933-34. The previous record harvest was 419,661,000 bus. in 1930-31.

British imports of barley are expected to increase during the year ending June 30, 1936, according to a report from agricultural attache C. C. Taylor in London. Imports in 1934-35 were about 30,000,000 bus. Hogs on feed have increased from 3,899,000 to 4,781,000 during the year.

Argentina is offering new crop wheat for January-February shipment at substantial discounts under old crop prices and while the quantities are not large the effect on market sentiment is appreciable. The weakness of deferred futures at Liverpool is attributed in large measure to the offering of this new wheat at cheap prices in face of a moderate harvest which should find a market without pressure to sell.—W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Visible 265,153,324 Bus.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 6.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 29 shows a slight increase of 66,434 bus. compared with the previous week and an increase of 10,653,996 bus. compared with the corresponding week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 265,153,324 bus. compared with the revised figure of 265,086,890 bus. for the previous week and 254,479,328 bus. for the week ending Nov. 30, 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 32,845,721 bus., a net increase of 2,432,995 bus. over the previous week's total when 30,412,726 bus. were reported. For the same week a year ago the Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 23,568,341 bus.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Nov. 22, 1935, amounted to 5,614,641 bus., an increase of 1,886,696 bus. over the previous week's total when 3,727,945 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 4,205,935 bus.

Export clearances of Canadian wheat during the crop year to Nov. 29 have been 43,953,660 bus., against 52,192,280 bus. during the corresponding period of 1934.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.



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world's largest Flour Mills,
Grain Elevators and Feed Man-
ufacturers.

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O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Grain Carriers

The railroads had 6,443 new freight cars on order Nov. 1, compared with 3,080 Nov. 1, 1934.

Surplus box cars decreased by 86 to 125,339, between Oct. 14 and Oct. 31, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Soybeans are granted a reduction from 11 to 8 cents from St. Louis and Cairo to Mobile and New Orleans, for export and to the Pacific Coast.

Effective Jan. 1 the Western Trunk Lines will amend tariff 330 to provide for the use of non-transit ingredients in animal or poultry feed to the extent of 60 per cent.

Washington, D. C.—Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Nov. 23, totaled 33,358; compared with 27,959 during the same week a year ago, an increase of 5,399 cars.

Seattle, Wash.—Effective Dec. 15, Wilbur and Ritzville, Wash., will be on the free list for intermediate transit. Charges will be reduced on out-of-line hauls at Wilbur. Free transit will be allowed at Seattle, Tacoma and Portland on shipments to water carrier terminals.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Seattle, Wash.—Seattle rates on hay and straw from Eastern Washington have been extended to points north of Seattle to Everett inclusive, and including the North Bend branch of the Northern Pacific Railway, effective Dec. 31. This complies with the recent request of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n that these rates be reduced.

Dubuque, Ia.—W. G. Wampler, agent for the local terminal of the federal barge lines, reported handling over 18,000 tons of bulk commodities during the current season. Tonnage for the barge lines was reported the heaviest in their history, with four towboats, the Weeks, Hurley, Good and Twain, in constant operation until October, when the C. C. Webber of the Missouri river was pressed into service to take care of increasing shipments.

Kansas City, Mo.—Reduced charges for switching between industries at this city went into effect Dec. 5. The crosstown movement of grain will cost 50 per cent less on the average, and in some instances the saving will be greater. The new rate is 1c a cwt. for a single line switching plus 10% emergency charge, with a minimum of 80,000 lbs. to the car. If the shipment is a Missouri intra-state one it is subject to the 1% Missouri sales tax but if interstate the tax does not apply. The new rate automatically expires June 30 next unless extended by affirmative action of railroads. Application for the reduction was made by the Kansas City Board of Trade and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Illinois Central Denied Rates Competitive with River

The Illinois Central asked authority to establish reduced local rates on grain, minimum 80,000 pounds, from Dubuque, Ia., Chicago, Peoria, Havana, East St. Louis and Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., Helena, Ark., and Vicksburg, Miss., as origins, to Dubuque, Chicago, Peoria, Havana, East St. Louis, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La., as destinations, without observing the long-and-short-haul clause.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in Fourth Section Application 15563, denied the request, saying: "The proposed rates from Chicago, Peoria, Havana; St. Louis, Cairo,

and Memphis as origins to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans as destinations, are not compensatory. The revenue yield of 23 rates considered as typical would range from 3.43 to 6.8 mills per net ton-mile. This range embraces 13 rates which would yield under 4 mills per net ton-mile; 6 rates would yield from 4.02 to 4.76 mills; and only 4 rates would yield in excess of 5 mills, or from 5.64 to 6.8 mills."

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26963, Knauf & Tesch Co. v. A. G. S. Rates and ratings, Canada field peas, less than carloads and Canada field peas mixed with grain and seeds, sold as pigeon or poultry feed, less than carloads, Chilton, Wis., to points in official and southern classification territories, proposed to be found not unreasonable.

No. 26934, Northern Supply Co. v. M. St. P. & S. S. M. Rates charged, shipments in 1930 and later years, except between Aug. 1, 1931, and Feb. 19, 1932, points in Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, milled in transit at Minneapolis, Minn., and the product forwarded to Amery, Wis., where a part of it was again accorded transit and later forwarded to points in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, proposed to be found not inapplicable and not shown to have been unreasonable.

No. 25403, Washburn Crosby Co. v. C. B. & Q. The applicable and reasonable rates should be determined, prior to July 1, 1935, on many carloads, wheat from points in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to Kansas City, there milled and the products shipped to points in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, as follows: That in those instances in which the so-called wheat rates were applicable on bran, shorts, and middlings when billed as such the wheat rates were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the corn rates paid on those shipments; that the rates applicable on the shipments described in this report as wheat mixed feed and commercial mixed feed were the so-called wheat and corn rates herein stated to have been applicable on bran, shorts, and middlings when billed as such; and that on those shipments of wheat mixed feed and commercial mixed feed on which the wheat rates have been found to have been applicable such rates were unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded the corn rates paid on those shipments.

No. 26972, Marshfield Milling Co., Inc., v. C. & N. W. and No. 27001, New Richmond Roller Mills Co. v. M. St. P. & S. S. M. Rates, many carloads, grain, points in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, milled at Minneapolis, or St. Paul, Minn., and reshipped therefrom to either Marshfield or New Richmond, Wis., there accorded transit and reshipped to various destinations in Wisconsin, proposed to be found not unreasonable, inapplicable or in violation of section 4.

No. 26817, Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. C. B. & Q. Combination of rates of 76 cents found applicable on carload of whole corn made up of tonnage which had originated at Exeter and Stromsburg, Neb., which was shipped from storage at Council Bluffs, Ia., to Los Angeles, Calif., and there reconsigned to Monrovia, Calif., and applicable rates and provisions of transit tariffs relating to storage of grain at Council Bluffs held not shown to be unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. Shipment found misrouted. Waiver of collection of the difference between the charges at the applicable rates and those at the joint rate of 61 cents authorized.

Rhode Island state paid \$2,727,390 in processing taxes and the farmers of the state received only \$5,172 in benefit payments. New York state paid \$49,974,360, and its farmers received only \$389,135.

Freight Claims

Freight claims are technical matters and should be prepared, filed and settlement negotiated by an expert. A semi-annual audit of country elevator shipping will save many dollars in a year. Charges are based on amount saved; nothing saved, nothing charged.

W. S. BRAUDT, Auditor
Box 687 Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Supply Trade

Chatsworth, Ill.—I think next year will see better times for the grain and elevator men, and there will be lots of new building and remodeling of old wornout elevators.—George Saathoff.

Chicago, Ill.—Liquid Carbonic Corp. has increased the dividend rate on its capital stock from \$1 to \$1.60 annually, and has declared an extra payment of 25c per share on the stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 17.

Pt. Arthur, Ont.—A reorganization of the grain elevator engineering firm of C. D. Howe & Co. is contemplated, to permit the Hon. Mr. Howe, now minister of railways and canals, to withdraw from active supervision of the business.

Saginaw, Mich.—A. T. Ferrell & Co. has just issued its catalog 45, completely planographed, describing in detail, with illustrations, its complete line of Clipper Cleaners for grain, seeds and beans. A copy of this informative catalog will be sent Journal readers who write the company.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Edwin Wilbur Rice, Jr., honorary chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Co., died, Nov. 25, after a long illness. He was one of the pioneers of electrical development in the United States, and in association with the late Charles A. Coffin, played a conspicuous part in the building of General Electric.

Chicago, Ill.—Three new models have been added to the International Harvester Co.'s line of motor trucks, each of which features two-speed axle construction providing 8 forward and 2 reverse speeds. This construction offers all the advantages of both high-speed and low-speed axle ratios, combined in a single unit, and gives flexibility of operation to meet all road requirements, with minimum consumption of gasoline and oil.

Philadelphia, Pa.—How S.K.F. bearings can replace plain bearings on fans and blowers is explained in a new bulletin, "S.K.F. Bearings and Housings for Fans and Blowers," issued by S.K.F. Industries, Inc. Types of fans, shaft diameters and other designations for 86 actual changeover jobs are given, and on the fourth cover is a convenient form for information to simplify changing over to S.K.F. adapter mountings, cup sleeve mountings, knee type boxes, fan boxes, and knee type blower boxes.

Bloomfield, Neb.—E. O. Doak has devised a rotatable spout section which is now being tested in elevator use, and which he expects to place on the market soon. The spout sections are fitted with four lugs at the top instead of the customary fittings for attaching to chains that hold the sections in line. A frame clamps around the section between the lugs, and fastens to the chain. When a spout section wears thru all that is necessary to continue its use is to loosen the frame that holds it, slightly turn the sections, and tighten the frame again. The spout section may be turned until literally all of its inside surface has been worn thru, before a new section has to be bought.

Dr. A. G. Black, in his annual report as chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, states that: "Studies of the effects of processing taxes have been made, particularly in relation to wheat, cotton, and hogs. Briefly, the findings are that processors in general have not absorbed the taxes, but that they have been passed on to the consumer or have tended to lower prices to farmers below what these prices would be if some means other than processing were available for financing the program."

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

EDGAR SCHULKE, manager of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., at Alta, Ia., finds a great deal of satisfaction in an electric, overhead door, at one end of the elevator driveway, which slides up or down at the touch of a button.

"This \$200 door is costly," he admits, "but a wide truck will literally completely fill our driveway, and without such a device to close one end of driveway truck drivers to whom we sell, and farmers who buy grain from us, would find the business of loading a chilly job. Elevator driveways are always drafty, and this electric door unquestionably saves us a lot of trade, because it enables us to stop the drafts without delaying our customers."

It should be noted that stopping the draft, also stops the loss of chaff, dust, and light stuff that a stiff breeze thru the elevator driveway will blow out and scatter over the countryside, to the cost of the elevator.

* * * * *

E. O. WRIGHT agent for the Colo. Ia., elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co., tacitly discourages free use of his company's scales for accommodation weighing. Pasted in the window at the scale beam so that all may readily see them from either inside or outside, are type-written signs that say:

NOTICE

"This is a private scale, not licensed for public weighing.

We can make no charge for, and do not solicit, custom weighing.

We assume no responsibility whatsoever on drafts of commodities that are not bought or sold by ourselves.

North Iowa Grain Co.

* * * * *

"WE ARE still proud," said W. J. Lynch, on his 29th year as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Green Mountain, Ia., "of our Howe truck scales, which we installed two years ago. They cost us over \$1,000 by the time we got them in.

"But we have been getting a little of our investment back by charging 5c per weight for accommodation weighing. Even at such a low service charge, accommodation weighing has been paying us approximately \$50 per year since the new scales were installed. Of course, we supply the scale tickets."

* * * * *

Said L. A. Harrington, head of the John Strong Milling Co., at South Rockwood, Mich.: "We have replaced our electric power with a diesel motor, and are well pleased with the results."

Mr. Harrington's son showed us the engine in the new engine house they had built for this 6-cylinder, 130-h.p., \$3,900 power unit. He pointed out such features as the small gasoline motor, built in as a part of the big engine, with which the latter is started, and the two pulleys on the drive shaft, one of which is belted to the main drive shaft of the 150 bbl. mill, the other to the drive shaft for the elevating and grain handling machinery in the 28,000 bu. elevator. Both units are equipped with idler pulleys, belt tighteners and cut-out clutches.

"Our costs," said Mr. Harrington, "with electric power for operation of the mill and elevator together, were \$1.40 per hour. The mill alone cost \$1 an hour. In the few weeks we have had this diesel we have found that 50c per hour covers all our costs of operation, including lubricating oil, fuel oil, and the installment payments on the engine.

"These new engines, and this is the largest job the Caterpillar people build, start easily. This one can be started in a minute or a minute and a half, but we use from three to five minutes for starting to relieve strain and undue wear on the parts which might result from intense heat if it were started

too quickly. Compression is entirely relieved from the diesel until the little gasoline engine has it well under motion so that the lubricating oil is circulating. Then the diesel is turned on half compression, which warms up the pistons and cylinder walls. A moment or two of this, then the diesel is turned on full compression, and is running and ready to carry its load."

Metal Sheathing a Tile Tank

The problem of making a tile elevator or tile storage tank waterproof and suitable for storing grain was solved by the Quaker Oats Co. at Quimby and Alta, Ia., by sheathing each unit with metal. A wood frame was built around the outside in each case, to support the sheathing.

In the case of the 10,000 bu. tile tank of the elevator at Alta (illustrated herewith), a concrete base was first poured around the outside edge of the tank as a foundation for the framework. Then 2x4 inch uprights were laid flat against the tile, every 2 ft. around the tank. These uprights were notched every 3 ft. to receive the similarly prepared ends of 1x4 inch girts, nailed horizontally between them.

To this framework was nailed the corrugated iron siding. Flashing was placed at the top, between the iron sheathing and the edge of the built-up cement and asphalt, cone-shaped roof, so as to close the cornice against the spark, bird, and moisture hazards.

The Quaker Oats Co.'s Alta, Ia., elevator, locally in charge of R. E. Carter, has a total capacity for 20,000 bus. It has been adapted to truck traffic by rebuilding the driveway and the office, making the driveway 14 ft. wide and 38 ft. long. The old scale was replaced with a 20 ton truck scale, with 26x9 ft. platform, and a pneumatic truck lift was installed a few feet ahead of the old truck lift to accommodate the long trucks. The single receiving pit was also rebuilt, and covered with a long grate, to facilitate dumping of grain.

P. F. BROWN, agent for Davis Bros. & Potter, at Sulphur Springs, Ia., credits a photograph and story of moving an elevator in the Dakotas, appearing in GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, with his idea for making use of his company's extra unused elevator at Sulphur Springs as a storage unit.

The unused east elevator of the company stood across the road from the active west elevator. On Mr. Brown's suggestion a concrete foundation for the inactive elevator was poured adjacent to the west elevator. Then the inactive elevator was jacked up, put on rollers, and moved to the new location. Its ancient machinery was removed, the bottoms of the bins over its work floor were knocked out to include the work floor as part of a large center bin, a catwalk and spout were built across from the leg head of the active elevator, spouting from the bin bottoms was led to a screw conveyor so they



An Iron-Clad Tile Tank

could be emptied into the boot of the active elevator, and the formerly inactive elevator was successfully converted into a well-built 7-bin annex that added 20,000 bus. of low-cost storage space to the active elevator, giving it a total of 45,000 bus. capacity

Wheat League for Truck Freedom

The Eastern Oregon Wheat League, meeting at Pendleton, Ore., Dec. 7, denounced the general tendency to boost freight rates and toward railroad domination of truck transportation.

The report of the transportation committee as adopted opposed repeal of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act. Strong support of the AAA was voted. —F.K.H.

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Field Seeds

Carroll, Ia.—The Carroll Hardware & Seed Co. has been formed to handle seeds and hardware, by C. W. Parsons, and O. J. Bernholz.

Lima, O.—Waiter H. Grubbs has become associated with the Ackerman Co. here. Mr. Grubbs was formerly with Albert Dickinson Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n held its annual winter meeting here on Dec. 9. Pres. Ed Hicks, of this city, presided.

Princeton, Ill.—Axel M. Larson, proprietor of the Larson Seed House, has installed a seed cleaner and a buckhorn separator, using the sawdust process.

Farwell, Tex.—The Sudan Seed Growers Ass'n has been formed to keep up the price of seed, members agreeing not to sell for less than 5 cents per pound. T. E. Lovelace of Farwell is sec'y.

Holton, Ind.—A. C. Brown, a former rural mail carrier, who took highest honors in the state corn contest two years ago, became Indiana Corn King this year with an official yield of 143.4 bus. of corn per acre in the 5-acre contest.

Del Monte, Cal.—The directors of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n voted recently to hold the annual meeting at the Hotel Del Monte June 1 and 2. The Ass'n is in a prosperous condition according to a report by Sec'y Lawrence S. Haven.

Ottawa, Ont.—Rust resistance wheat is being developed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and will be available for distribution to wheat growers in 1937, according to Major General A. G. L. McNaughton, pres. of the National Research Council.

High Point, N. C.—The State Seed Exposition sponsored by the Crop Improvement Ass'n and the North Carolina State College will be held here Feb. 12 and 13. Attractive prizes will be awarded, for corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, lespedeza, soybeans, cow peas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cotton lint and seed.

Peoria, Ill.—Meeting at the Hotel Jefferson recently the Illinois Seed Trade Ass'n elected W. G. Kelly of Peoria, pres.; D. O. Hinman, Cambridge, vice pres., and Fred Camper, Peoria, sec'y-treas. The executive committee is composed of Earl Sieveking, Bloomington; Barney Wilcox, Morris, and Roy Keller, Quincy.

Spokane, Wash.—Growers of Moravian barley are profiting this year thru co-operation with the Bohemian Breweries, Inc., who imported five carloads of barley for seedling 2,000 acres under contract. The crop of 70 carloads is being stored for malting at Spokane and Boise, the initial return to farmers being \$45,000.—F.K.H.

St. Paul, Minn.—The 1936 State Seed Show will be held Jan. 6 to 11 at University Farm in connection with the annual farm and home week. Cash awards of \$800 or more are enumerated in the premium list, which may be obtained from Ralph F. Crim, sec'y, University Farm. One division of the show will be restricted to entries of registered and certified small grains, grasses and legumes, with "utility" samples; that is, shown just as the seed will be sold without being hand picked or polished.

Ames, Ia.—More than 60% of the 1935 corn crop in Iowa probably contains mold, says the Iowa extension service on the basis

of recent field observations and laboratory tests. Prevalence of the dry rots together with frost injuries, both of which have damaged the crop, made it unwise to save such corn for seed, it is stated. Hundreds of ears harvested the last week in October appeared normal on the outside but when they were broken, mold was discovered. In some cases the germs of the kernels were completely rotted; others only partially rotted.

Western Seedsmen Optimistic

A note of optimism treaded thru the addresses and comments at the 36th annual fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n. held in the Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23, with 150 delegates and guests present. Cigars were passed at the opening session by the Nitragin Co., to promote fellowship and becloud all issues with smoke.

PRES. BERKELEY MICHAEL, Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia., presided. Sec'y Earl M. Page, St. Louis, read the minutes of the last meeting, and each present was introduced by the Rotary method of roll call.

PRES. MICHAEL reviewed optimistic promises of business ahead for the seed trade in his annual address, concluding with "Opportunities are before us. The only question is whether or not we will continue to have the courage to work together for sounder operations, reasonable profits, and improvement of agricultural conditions."

LANE WILSON, pres. American Seed Trade Ass'n, briefly reported developments in national ass'n affairs, and legislation.

An outstanding talk in the morning session was that of Lawrence Payn, of London, who explained some of the methods of conducting the seed business in foreign countries.

Luncheon was supplied by the ass'n on the roof garden of the Kansas Citian hotel. The evening banquet in the convention hall of the hotel was supplied by courtesy of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., and the Peppard Seed Co., as at past gatherings, with Earl Page as toastmaster to keep the ball of fun rolling well into the night.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

| | FLAXSEED | | Shipments | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Chicago | 141,000 | 80,000 | 32,000 | 1,000 |
| Duluth | 254,887 | 33,401 | 1,075,760 | 116,904 |
| Ft. William | 109,259 | 23,314 | 214,708 | 107,545 |
| Minneapolis | 857,210 | 246,420 | 188,390 | 24,030 |
| Portland, Ore. | 41,151 | 5,783 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 110,825 | 10,444 | 766,088 | 38,905 |
| | KAFIR AND MILO | | | |
| | 1935 | 1934 | | |
| Hutchinson | 14,300 | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Wichita | 3,900 | 6,500 | 1,300 | ..... |
| | CANE SEED | | | |
| | 1935 | 1934 | | |
| Ft. Worth | 11,000 | 6,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | SORGHUMS | | | |
| | 1935 | 1934 | | |
| Ft. Worth | 86,900 | 37,400 | 20,900 | 38,500 |
| | CLOVER | | | |
| | 1935 | 1934 | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 1,228,000 | 502,000 | 526,000 | 419,000 |
| Milw'kee, lbs. | 729,535 | 501,210 | 254,715 | 242,530 |
| | TIMOTHY | | | |
| | 1935 | 1934 | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 1,286,000 | 49,000 | 981,000 | 79,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 1,175,850 | 30,725 | 112,140 | ..... |
| | SOYBEANS | | | |
| | 1935 | 1934 | | |
| Chicago | 1,400,000 | 559,000 | 1,255,000 | ..... |
| Toledo | 263,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

U. S. Won Seed Act Cases

Four violators of the Federal Seed Act pleaded guilty and two did not contest the Government's action, according to a report on seed investigations covering the first six months of 1935, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is the fourth Summary of Prosecutions and Seizures. A total of 21 cases is covered in the report, most of them actions against shipments of seed rather than against individuals or companies.

Since June 30, 1935, the following cases under the Act have been reported to the Department as terminated: W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn., shipped 7 bags of soybean seed into Alabama in April, 1935. The seed was labeled, "Germination 90%." The seed was found to germinate 59 per cent and the remaining 2 bags were seized.

Sidney J. Weber, Baton Rouge, La. Shipment of 5 bags (20 bus.) lespedeza seed on Jan. 3, 1933, from Baton Rouge, La., to Montgomery, Ala. Described as "1932 Nov. Choice Recleaned." "New Crop Recleaned Lespedeza Seeds . . . Quality the Best." "Choice Native Lespedeza Seeds . . . These are all tested seed that will pass your different state laws for purity and germination and are from the finest meadows South . . . My seeds are all government tested . . . Seed was of poor grade and quality and had not been government tested. Plea of nolo contendere and defendant placed on probation for 1 year.

L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn. Two cases of misbranding of barley seed; one of wheat, all shipped from Memphis, Tenn., to Little Rock, Ark. Shipped 20 bags of barley seed on Sept. 5, 1934; 110 bags (275 bus.) of wheat seed on Sept. 4, 1934; 40 bags (100 bus.) of barley seed on Sept. 8, 1934. Branding on the barley declared no noxious weeds per pound of pure seed. The first case contained more than 100 seeds of cheat to 50 grams; the second contained 1,156 seeds of cheat per pound. In the wheat case labeling showed 32 corn cockle to the pound of pure seed. The seed contained cheat at the rate of 234 seeds per pound. Seed in each case released to L. P. Cook under bond to guarantee proper relabeling.

Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo. Shipment of 5 bags (820 lbs.) of red clover seed, from Springfield, Mo., to Rogers, Ark., on Aug. 30, 1933. Branded 97.60% pure with .72% weed seeds. Found to be 93.75% pure, with 3.33% weed seeds. Weed seeds claimed were buckhorn; weed seeds found were buckhorn, sorrel, dock, dodder, and plantain. A plea of nolo contendere was entered and a fine of \$25 assessed.

American Field Seed Co., Chicago, Ill. Shipped 2 bags (300 lbs.) of sweet clover seed from Chicago to Remington, Ind. Branded 99.50% pure, with .30% inert matter, .10% weed seeds, 92% germination. Found to be 94.32% pure, with 4.29% inert matter, 1.26% weed seeds, and 64% germination. Plea of guilty entered and \$200 fine assessed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

| |
|--|
| CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. |
| Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy. |
| GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO |
| The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants. |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. |
| Kellogg Seed Co., field seed merchants. |
| PAULDING, O. |
| Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds. |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. |
| Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. |
| SIOUX CITY, IOWA |
| Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants. |

The following cases were recently reported: Carter-Venable Co., Richmond, Va. Shipment of 4 bags (8 bus.) of rye seed on Nov. 22, 1931, from Richmond, Va., to Jasper, Ala. Labeled "Germination 90." Germination was "not greater than 48%." Plea of guilty. Fine of \$25 assessed.

Two partners in a middle-western seed firm were fined \$25 and costs by the U. S. District Court for violation of the Federal Seed Act, because the firm had shipped 130 bags of corn to Alabama, labeled, "Germination 92%." The seed germinated 54%. Seventeen remaining bags were seized and released by the court under bond to be de-natured, as by grinding, and relabeled as "chicken feed."

"Sun-Field Seed Service," reported to be a name style used by the American Field Seed Co., Chicago, Ill. Three cases of misbranding so-called "New Victory" oats, all shipped from Clarinda, Ia. One bag (2½ bus.) shipped on Aug. 4, 1934, to Humboldt, Kans.; 20 bags (50 bus.) shipped on Sept. 3, 1934, to Baldwin, Kan.; 40 bags (100 bus.) shipped on Aug. 14, 1934, to Salina, Kan. Seed represented as a winter variety, suitable for planting in Kansas. It was not a winter variety and remaining seed was seized in each case. Final decree disposed of the seizures to a charitable institution for feed purposes.

Good Spring Wheat Seed a Problem

The past bad rust years farmers have used lower quality seed, but in recent years they have become more acquainted with the value of using high grade seed. They fear to use the badly rusted wheat as germination may be poor unless the season is unusually favorable for seeding.

Because of the unusually small percentage of high grade wheat harvested this year in the northwest and Canada the largest share of the 20,000,000 bus. needed in our northwest and the 30,000,000 bus. needed in Canada will probably be taken from the better grade wheat supplies. The upshot is that there already is a scramble on the part of farmers to obtain good seed.—H. C. Donovan, statistician of Thomson & McKinnon.

Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., McMinnville, Ore. Shipped 400 bags of vetch seed from McMinnville, Ore., to Sacramento, Cal., on Sept. 26. Seed represented as "Common Vetch." Found to contain 11.1% of Hungarian vetch. Seed released to the consignee on bond to be reconditioned in accord with regulations of the California Department of Agriculture.

Purcell Seed Co., Inc., Evansville, Ind. Shipped 40 bags (100 bus.) soybean seed from Evansville, Ind., to Rockymount, Va., on Mar. 27, 1933. Labeled, "Approx. Ger. 90." Found to germinate approximately 65%. Plea of guilty, and \$350 fine assessed.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during November and during the five months prior to Dec. 1, 1935 and 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

| | November | | July 1 to Nov. 30 | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Alfalfa | | | | 30,200 |
| Bluegrass | 14,500 | | 52,900 | 69,800 |
| Brome, sm'th | 100,000 | 30,000 | 120,900 | 52,000 |
| Clover | 103,300 | | 2,017,100 | 153,100 |
| Clover, red | | 41,300 | | 41,300 |
| Clover, white | 196,500 | 73,300 | 569,000 | 614,600 |
| Grass, orch. | 34,200 | | 34,700 | |
| Millet, foxtail | | 30,100 | 250,500 | 30,100 |
| Rape, winter | 1,092,600 | 1,337,200 | 1,506,300 | 3,646,300 |
| Ryegrass, perennial | 16,900 | 38,100 | 163,500 | 85,900 |
| Ryegrass, Ital. | 1,300 | | 11,800 | 20,500 |
| Timothy | | 225,300 | 600 | 946,200 |
| Vetch, hairy | 133,700 | | 1,486,100 | 21,800 |
| Bentgrass .. | 4,300 | | 19,800 | 4,800 |
| Bluegrass, annual | | 3,900 | | 5,300 |
| Bluegrass, rough | 51,500 | 1,700 | 130,800 | 169,000 |
| Bluegrass, wood | 1,100 | | 1,100 | |
| Clover, suck. | 4,000 | | 45,200 | 1,000 |
| Dogtail, cr. | | 4,100 | 10,000 | 4,800 |
| Fescue, chew. | 58,400 | 44,200 | 177,500 | 451,100 |
| Fescue, other | 15,400 | | 39,200 | |
| Grass, carpet | 200 | | 300 | 9,000 |
| Grass, Dallis | 2,300 | 4,590 | 18,600 | 18,500 |
| Grass, Rescue | 600 | | 10,600 | 2,800 |
| Grass, Rhodes | 100 | 700 | 1,200 | 4,500 |
| Grass, Sudan | | 135,400 | 206,100 | 224,300 |
| Grass, Velvet | 100 | | 2,500 | 600 |
| Medick, black | | | 29,100 | 5,200 |
| Millet, Jap. | | 2,300 | | 2,300 |
| Wheatgrass, crested | 44,900 | | 70,000 | |
| Wheatgrass, slender | | 20,000 | | 46,600 |

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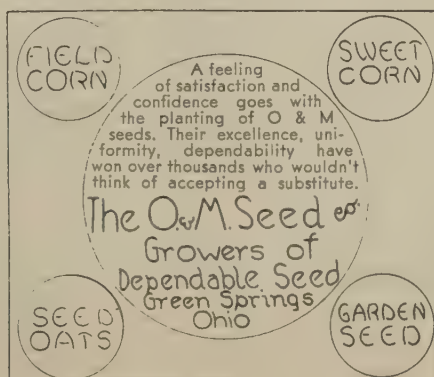
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| Fairmont | Minn. |
| Albert Lea | Minn. |

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Storage of Treated Oat Seed Cuts Yield

Smut causes an important loss in all cereal crops in Illinois, but the greatest loss is in oats. Therefore it is very desirable that oats should be treated for smut. The most desirable treatments available today, as concluded from experiments by Benjamin Koehler, are formaldehyde by the mist method or a dry dust containing 5 per cent ethyl-mercury-phosphate, which is now sold under a trade name. It has been claimed by some that the seed can be treated with either of these methods at any time before seeding, stored until ready to seed, and then yield results just as good as tho the seed had been treated just before planting. Experiments by the Illinois Exp. Station have not borne out this assumption. It is true that the germination may be practically as good, smut control is just as good, and growth in the field may appear satisfactory, but nevertheless yield tests may show a significant difference.

All the plantings were made on the same day each year, but the treatments had been made at different times previous to that date. In some cases one bushel was treated, placed in a cloth grain sack, tied, and stored. The sample for planting was taken from the center of the bag. In other cases a smaller sample was treated, placed in a light muslin bag, and this in turn was buried in a bushel of similarly treated seed. All yield tests were based on twelve replications of rod rows.

Storage tests with the formaldehyde-mist treatment were made on three varieties of oats, comparing treatments made one day before seeding with treatments made seven to twelve days previous to seeding. In all cases the longer-stored seed did not yield as well as that stored only overnight. Averaging all three varieties together, or a total of thirty-six replications, the loss in yield as a result of storage was 7.2 per cent with odds of 1,100 to 1.

With the dust disinfectant of ethyl-mercury-phosphate the experiments were a little more extensive. The disinfectant was thoroughly applied with a treating machine. Yields were best when seedlings were made on the same day as treated. The yields decreased progressively as the length of the storage period increased. Smut control was satisfactory thruout, even tho seedlings were made within ten minutes after treating.

Evidently for best results seed treatment with formaldehyde or ethyl-mercury-phosphate should not be made until within twenty-four hours of seeding. If weather conditions change so that seeding cannot be carried out until one or two weeks later, no great harm is done, but treating should not purposely be planned that far in advance. The formaldehyde-treated oats must be covered for at least five hours before the treatment is completed, and if the ethyl-mercury-phosphate is used without doing a thoro job of applying it, the treated oats must be covered for twenty-four hours before seeding. However, a thoro application with a good treating machine is recommended.

Seed-treatment experiments were also carried on with wheat and barley. Copper carbonate and ethyl-mercury-phosphate were satisfactory for stinking-smut control. Barley seed-treatment tests were carried out in cooperation with thirteen farmers in the northern part of Illinois. Ethyl-mercury-phosphate controlled "stripe," covered smut, and one type of loose smut. However, the variety known as Wisconsin Pedigree 38 is increasing rapidly in popularity. It is resistant to stripe and certain other diseases. When this variety is used, it still is an open question whether seed treatment ordinarily is worth the trouble and expense. When the seed contains blight infection, then treatment probably is desirable.

Feedstuffs

The American Corn Millers Federation will hold its annual meeting Jan. 18 at Chicago.

Sandusky, Mich.—R. R. Stitt, manager of the Sandusky Abrasive Wheel Co., contemplates establishing a soybean oil meal mill.

Boonville, Ind.—W. W. H. Bradley, manager of the Elkhorn Mills here, says the demand for feed has been brisk all fall and he looks for feed to continue in good demand.—W.B.C.

Norton & Co., of South Washington, Va., were fined \$25 on a plea of guilty to having shipped bone and meat scrap containing less protein and more fiber than guaranteed on the label.

For hog feed two pounds of whey is equal in feeding value to one pound of skim milk. Buttermilk is equal to skim milk in feeding value, pound for pound.—E. F. Ferrin, Division of Animal Husbandry, St. Paul, Minn.

The Reduced Duty on Hay from Canada is objected to by Franklin L. Lewi, pres. of the New York Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, and he has written members of Congress to obtain the elimination of the cut from \$5 to \$3 per ton.

Decatur, Ind.—The McMillen Feed Mills entertained 400 feed dealers from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania, Nov. 20, at the Decatur Country Club. Mayor Holt-house welcomed the visitors. Dale W. McMillen gave an interesting talk on the feed business.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Under amendments to the state feedingstuffs law enacted at the last session only one and no duplicate samples are required, and molasses and oat mill feed may be mixed and/or sold provided the percentage of oat mill feed and molasses is shown on the package.

Revival of the N.R.A. by Geo. L. Berry, the government's industrial co-ordinator, with the implication that businessmen will be permitted to write their own codes, carries no appeal to feed merchants who strove earnestly for a code, but found the A.A.A. insisted upon incorporating clauses on replacement costs that were impossible of acceptance.

Annual Meeting Horse and Mule Ass'n

In opening the annual meeting of the Horse and Mule Ass'n of America at Chicago, Dec. 4, Pres. A. B. Hancock of Kentucky, emphasized the prosperous condition of the horse and mule industry, which is enjoying prices from 25 to 40 per cent higher than two years ago, with broad demand for all available animals.

Sec'y Wayne Dinsmore reviewed the work done by the Ass'n during the past year and pointed out that the forecasts made by the Ass'n were being borne out by present supply, demand, and prices.

Treas. H. A. Bascom of Boston, Mass., disclosed that income of the ass'n was 25 per cent greater in 1935 than in the preceding year, that the ass'n was in the black with a substantial balance, and that the gain in membership was greater than at any time since 1930.

A. B. Hancock was reelected pres., Harry Stamp, Roachdale, Ind., and Frederic McLaughlin, Chicago, Ill., vice-presidents, and H. A. Bascom, treas. Wayne Dinsmore of Chicago continues as executive sec'y.

Cottonseed Meal in Horse and Mule Ration

More than 80 horses and mules, from weanlings to 20-year old animals, were fed one pound of cottonseed meal daily in connection with other feeds for 224 days to two years, and some of them received two pounds daily for a much longer period, at the Texas Station.

There was not a single instance of any injurious effects from feeding the cottonseed meal to mares, weanlings, artillery horses, and work horses and mules. The animals receiving cottonseed meal in their rations made larger gains and shed their old hair earlier in the spring than similar groups not receiving cottonseed meal.

One Percheron mare receiving one pound of cottonseed meal daily for 938 days and a Standard-bred filly receiving two pounds daily from the time she became a weanling over a period of 686 days, represent the highest levels of cottonseed meal feeding in this investigation.

The results of this study indicate that one or two pounds of 43 per cent protein cottonseed meal will be a useful and valuable supplement to the rations commonly fed to horses and mules in the South.

Would Test Alfalfa for Vitamin A

Feed dealers and co-operatives who are buying large quantities of alfalfa meals to incorporate into rations primarily as a source of vitamin A would do well to consider purchasing on the basis of carotene content, since the analytical technic is no more complicated or expensive than the other feed analyses commonly made.

As a result of the research of Harold R. Guilbert, associate animal husbandman in the University of California, on the Davis campus, testing of alfalfa hay for carotene content is spreading rapidly in all parts of the United States. Guilbert recently developed a simple method of making such tests, which he describes in the *Journal of Nutrition*.

"The vitamin A problem in alfalfa is essentially a carotene problem," says Guilbert. "The variability in carotene content of alfalfa hay and meal, both dehydrated and sun-cured, is so great that no generalities can be made. A reasonable degree of standardization of products prepared for their vitamin A content should be made possible."

Guilbert points out that not only in the curing, but in storage is carotene lost from alfalfa or its products.

A deficit was reported by the AAA Dec. 8, of \$111,579,894 in expenditures chargeable against processing taxes during the first quarter of the fiscal year. Only \$36,000,000 came in, while \$159,000,000 was paid out.

Feed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|------------------|----------|-------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| *Baltimore | 2,597 | 3,164 | .... | .... |
| *†Boston | 441 | 330 | 200 | 20 |
| *Chicago | 7,992 | 6,545 | 29,319 | 25,508 |
| *Milwaukee | 970 | 480 | 8,550 | 5,880 |
| *Minneapolis | 2,534 | 2,441 | 35,762 | 27,977 |
| *Portland, Ore. | 4,998 | 7,103 | .... | 507,220 |
| ††Portland, Ore. | .... | .... | .... | 123,672 |
| †San Fran. | 270 | 95 | .... | .... |
| *Milfeed. | .... | .... | †Bran and shorts. | †Screenings. |

Commercial Feeds in Kentucky

The consumption of commercial feeds in Kentucky in 1934, estimated from license tags sold, was about the same as in 1933, tho prices increased materially. During the year 1,175 samples were analyzed and reported to those concerned.

The fat content of feeds varied more than usual during the year. In many instances it was apparent that this was because of the more perfect process of fat extraction in the manufacture of materials for human foods, the byproducts from which go into feeds. Examples: Meat byproducts were offered for registration under a guaranty of 0.5 per cent fat; soybean oil meal 0.5 per cent; corn gluten meal 1 per cent; other oil-mill byproducts materially below former percentages; some wheat feeds and other by-product feeds are very much lower in fat than formerly. When byproducts low in fat content are used in mixed and special-purpose feeds, the fat content of the mixture is perceptibly reduced.

Modern methods of manufacture which affect the fat content of byproducts also may affect the mineral and vitamin contents. Manufacturers have sensed this fact and are endeavoring to meet this condition by making special supplement mixtures containing mineral- and vitamin-carrying materials to be combined with basic feed materials.

When a byproduct material has had nearly all the oil extracted, the keeping quality of the material may be affected. Oil is a protective substance, but it is problematical whether oil from another source when added as a supplement will preserve the basic product from which its natural oil has been almost entirely extracted.

Too much oil may have just as bad effect on the keeping quality of feed materials. Frequently, byproducts have been noted with oil content in excess of that amount occurring in the natural products. Tankage and rice bran are examples. Materials with excessive oil become rancid and would therefore affect any material with which they are mixed. During the year we have experienced high fat contents—greatly in excess of guaranties—apparently by reason of such products as noted above.

Manufacturers using cod liver oil should include the amount as part of the fat guaranty. It was evident in many instances that guaranties in fat were based on the ingredients other than cod liver oil. The fat determination is an excellent means of detecting whether or not ingredients present are as guaranteed. Manufacturers should make reasonably accurate fat guaranties, urges the Kentucky Agri. Exp. Sta.

Corn 22 ft. tall is reported to have been grown by S. D. Cornell, Grandview, Wash.

Funds with which to enforce the potato A.A.A. were found by the administration Nov. 15.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for April futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel.

| | Minneapolis Spot | | Kansas City | |
|---------|------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Bran | Midds | Bran | Shorts |
| Nov. 16 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.25 | 19.75 |
| Nov. 23 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 15.50 | 20.50 |
| Nov. 30 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 16.45 | 20.25 |
| Dec. 7 | 16.25 | 16.25 | 15.35 | 20.25 |
| | St. Louis | | Chicago, Soy | |
| | Bran | Shorts | Beans | Meal |
| Nov. 16 | 17.15 | 20.80 | 81 | 24.40 |
| Nov. 23 | 17.25 | 21.00 | 81½ | 24.40 |
| Nov. 30 | 17.00 | 21.15 | 82 | 24.00 |
| Dec. 7 | 17.45 | 21.15 | 83 | 24.90 |
| | Cottonseed Meal | | Denver | |
| | Ft. Worth | Memphis | Alfalfa | Chicago |
| Nov. 16 | 25.50 | 22.00 | 28.00 | 67 |
| Nov. 23 | 25.50 | 22.10 | 28.00 | 63 |
| Nov. 30 | 25.50 | 22.50 | 28.00 | 59 |
| Dec. 7 | 25.50 | 22.50 | 28.00 | 63 |

Pea By-Products for Feed

At the Washington Experiment Station pigs weighing 94 pounds were fed a mixture of 49 per cent wheat, 46 per cent pea tailings and 5 per cent alfalfa meal. It became difficult to keep the pigs on feed after 60 days. When the peas were reduced to 1-3 of the grain mixture and fed in connection with some tankage, excellent results were obtained. Pea products should, of course, be ground for hogs. A satisfactory mixture for fattening hogs contains 30 pounds ground peas, 60 pounds barley (or wheat or corn), 5 pounds of meat meal (60% protein), 5 pounds alfalfa meal, and 1 pound each of steamed bone meal and salt.

When cull peas were mixed 1-5 by weight with barley for fattening lambs, each ton of peas replaced 1,371 pounds of barley and 2,057 pounds of alfalfa hay. With barley at \$15 per ton and hay at \$8 per ton, the cull peas would be worth \$18.51 per ton. The lambs were fed 93 days at the Idaho Experiment station and received 1 pound of concentrates daily as well as a full feed of alfalfa hay.

Thousands of lambs are fattened on pea stubble in the Palouse country each year. Here they get other feed including weeds, some green feed, and the pea straw. Carloads of pea screenings or tailings are shipped to sheep men in the Yakima valley each fall, when the prices are low enough.

The weed seeds are not objectionable to sheep men. The pea screenings are fed alone to breeding ewes in the lambing camps.

Peas and their products are about the same in feed value for cattle as they are for sheep, with the exception that they must be ground each year in the show cattle rations, some ground pea tailings are included, never mixing more than one-third of the grain fed. Peas are a heavy feed and must be introduced into the ration gradually. About 87 per cent of the dry matter and 83 per cent of the protein is digestible. The green peas appear to be no higher in feed value than the yellow ones.

Pea pods are coarse, high in fiber, and low in feeding value. The weed seeds generally have a good feed value, but may have puckery pungent flavors, which make them a poor feed even when mixed with good grains. The small black seeds are not well digested. Wild oats are common in pea screenings and are much like cultivated oats in feed value.

Pea screenings and tailings are generally judged by the weight per standard wheat sack, 105 to 110 pounds being considered good.

These studies of the value of feeding pea by-products have recently been carried on by Jerry Sotola, leading agronomist of Walla Walla, Wash. For the purpose of clarity Sotola defines the terms used in connection with pea by-products.

The pea screenings as secured from the cleaner, contain peas, pea pods, pea stems, leaves, weed seeds, dirt and volunteer wheat and oats. Whether the stand of peas is clean or weedy affects the pea by-products.

Pea tailings are the heavier, higher class product and contain cracked peas and wild oats, while screen tailings have the wild oats taken out. Weevil peas are removed from screened peas further by either brine or gravity and are sold as high grade tailings.

Pea bran or the outer skinny coat of the pea seed is light, fluffy, containing over 40 per cent fiber. Its feeding value depends upon how much of the pea adheres to the seed coat. It is lower in feeding value than wheat bran.

Pea chips are the finer portion of the split peas after the skin or bran has been removed. It is a heavy high class feed generally blended with pea bran, or with ground pea screenings or tailings. Pea flour or dust is obtained when split peas are polished to give them a lustre.

Pea meal may consist of ground pea screenings or tailings or may be a blend of pea bran and pea chips. It may be just ground peas. After the product is ground, it is hard to determine from what by-products it was prepared.—F. K. H.

Distillers and Brewers' Dried Grains

The increased production of whisky and beer made available a large tonnage of distillers' and brewers' dried grains, both stock feeds of high quality. These products are defined as follows: Distillers' corn dried grains and distillers' rye dried grains are the dried residues obtained in the manufacture of alcohol and distilled liquors from grain. The product must bear the designation indicating the cereal predominating. Brewers' dried grains is the dried residue obtained in the manufacture of beer.

The residue left after distillation of the fermented mash, in the manufacture of alcohol from grain, whether for beverage or industrial use, is a thick slop of which about 95 per cent is water and about five per cent is solids, part in solution, but about four-fifths in the form of solid particles suspended in the liquid. Fermentation has removed most of the starch originally present in the grain, but practically all the protein, fat and fiber remain, so that this solid matter is richer in protein and fat, than the grain. It is a desirable protein feed, when separated from the water. The usual procedure is to strain or press out as much of the suspended matter as practicable, dry it and market it as distillers' dried grains. Sometimes the thin liquid that goes thru the strainers is evaporated and the residue added to the main part. This procedure adds to the grains mineral matter and protein that otherwise would be wasted.

In brewing there is no distillation because the liquid is made directly into beer, but the general process of straining out the suspended matter and drying the byproduct is about the same as with distillers' grains. The byproduct is similar in feed value to distillers' dried grains, since the fermentation has concentrated the protein, fat, and fiber thru the elimination of starch.

Distillers' grains differ in character according to the kinds and proportions of grain used. If the proportion of corn is 90 per cent, as in making straight corn whisky and alcohol, the residue is 30 to 35 per cent protein, an exceedingly rich feed. A recent sample analyzed, protein 34.8 per cent, fat 11.4 per cent, fiber 9.5 per cent. If a large proportion of some other grain, such as rye, is used with corn, the percentages of protein and fat are diminished and that of fiber is increased.

Distillers' and brewers' dried grains are high in protein and fat, and make excellent supplements for home-grown and other low-protein materials used in feeds, especially dairy feed. While they are high in digestible protein and carbohydrates, they cannot properly be compared with oil meals and some other byproducts.—Bull. 7, Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta.

Des Moines, Ia.—It is reported that farmers whose corn contains in excess of the 17½ per cent permissible moisture will be granted a loan on cribbed corn by sealing a larger number of bushels as security and if it heats some one is sure to be grieved.

Hay Movement in November

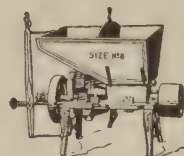
Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1934, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|----------|-------|-----------|------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 11 | 49 | .... | .... |
| Boston | 968 | 880 | .... | .... |
| Chicago | 3,458 | 4,091 | 272 | 876 |
| Ft. Worth | 77 | 2,860 | .... | .... |
| Minneapolis | 281 | 3,046 | | 186 |
| Portland, Ore. | 806 | 327 | | |
| San Fran. | 316 | 312 | | |
| Seattle | 143 | 275 | | |

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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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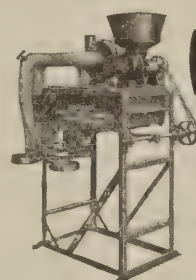
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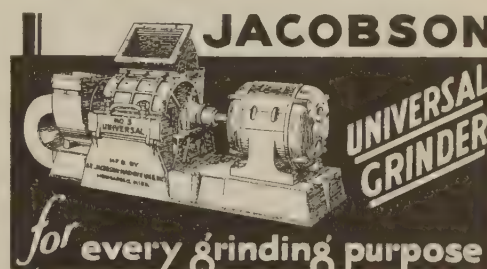
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

New Ulm, Minn.—The State Poultry Show will open in the armory Dec. 12 and continue until Dec. 15. This is the 50th anniversary of the show; and the Minnesota State Poultry Ass'n is the oldest in the country in point of consecutive shows held.

Stoughton, Mass.—A poultry service department and an experimental research farm of 2,000 New Hampshire Reds will be conducted by the newly formed Stoughton Grain Co., specializing in poultry feeds and equipment, under the management of Hugh and Ira Wechsler.

Chestertown, Md.—Truslow Poultry Farm, Inc., has appointed the Federated Sales Service, as marketing counsel to help them in all phases of their sales problems, especially that of building a national sales force of manufacturers agents. This company manufactures Toxite, on which patents are pending. Toxite employs a new principle for the control of diseases and parasites common to poultry and live stock.

Vitamin G From Milk

Victor Heiman of the Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman, Wash., won the poultry science research award by his report of tests on vitamin G in the poultry diet, among the facts presented by him being the following:

In 1931 an investigation into the relative vitamin G content of dried whey and dried skim milk was undertaken at Cornell University. Careful consideration of the methods of manufacture of dried whey and dried skim milk, together with a knowledge of some of the properties of vitamin G, led to a simple hypothesis upon which the vitamin G study was based.

Vitamin G is a water soluble vitamin and, therefore, should remain with the watery fraction of milk. It appeared, therefore, that by simply removing the casein and other solids as in the process of making cheese, no substantial loss of vitamin G should occur from the whey.

It requires approximately 10@11 lbs. of liquid milk to make 1 lb. of dried skim milk; whereas, it requires 15@16 lbs. liquid whey to make 1 lb. dried whey. From this it can be seen that the dried whey represents a greater concentration of vitamin G than dried skim milk, and the concentration was calculated to be approximately 50%. The experimental work was conducted so as to prove or disprove this hypothesis.

In order to do this type of experimental work, it was necessary to resort to a simplified ration containing purified casein as a source of supplementary protein, thus providing a ration which was very low in vitamin G. By adding various amounts of dried whey and dried skim milk and adjusting the protein content of the rations, it was possible to measure the vitamin G content of the rations in terms of the growth rate of the chicks. By repeating the results of this experimental work many times it was found that the actual vitamin G ratio of dried skim milk to dried whey was approximately 1 to 1.5.

It also was shown in this work that cheese, made from the same milk as the comparable milk by-products, contained only a very small quantity of vitamin G, which indicated that the vitamin G remained with the whey fraction of the milk during the process of cheese making.

In studies with laying hens which were fed a diet deficient in vitamin G, it was found that the requirement of vitamin G for egg production was very low, whereas the requirement for the production of hatchable eggs was relatively high. Hens receiving the vitamin G deficient diet laid eggs which had an average hatchability of about 20%, whereas the hens which received an adequate supply of vitamin G in the form of dried whey or dried skim milk produced eggs

with an average hatchability of 70% of fertile eggs.

Furthermore, the rate of growth on a vitamin G deficient diet of chicks hatched from pullets receiving dried whey or dried skim milk was roughly proportional to the hatchability results and to the quantity of vitamin G in the diets fed.

In this work also, evidence was obtained that the vitamin G content of eggs produced and the greenish-yellow pigment of the white of the eggs was directly related to the vitamin G content of the diets. In further studies it was found that the dried egg whites had relatively a much higher vitamin G content than the dried yolks.

This more or less fundamental work with chicks receiving simplified diets containing purified casein as a supplementary source of protein was confirmed with more practical rations. In concluding the work, a practical ration was evolved which gave satisfactory growth results with chicks when dried whey was used as the principal source of vitamin G. Dried whey or dried skim milk could be used interchangeably in this ration with the same results, provided proper protein adjustments were made.

Alfalfa a Remedy for Gizzard Erosion

By C. W. SIEVERT

Dr. H. J. Almquist and E. L. R. Stokstad of the University of California in *J. Biol. Chem.* vol. 111 p. 105 describe the vitamin, the lack of which causes a nutritional disease characterized by subcutaneous intra-muscular and abdominal hemorrhages, prolonged blood clotting time and erosions of the gizzard lining.

The vitamin is fat soluble and is present in the unsaponifiable, non-sterol fraction of the ether extract of the materials containing it.

Dam reports its presence in hog liver fat, hemp seed, tomatoes, kale and to a small extent in many cereals. Dr. Almquist reports it in these and also in cabbage, alfalfa and many green feeds.

As little as 1/2 of 1% of alfalfa meal in the chicks' ration stops the hemorrhagic symptoms. Considerably more than this is necessary to get rid of the formation of gizzard erosions, possibly as much as 8% alfalfa being necessary. (Latter statement by personal conference.) Fish meal, meat scraps and milk contain very little of this new factor, and the same is true of wheat, corn, dried brewer's yeast, casein and rice bran. Personal conference with Dr. Almquist has brought out his opinion that the hemorrhagic trouble is hardly a factor with the feeds ordinarily used in commercial and farm poultry practice. The matter of gizzard erosions, however, has been noted many times under commercial conditions. This would indicate more attention to the alfalfa content of the feed.

Dr. Almquist has also pointed out that while the hemorrhagic condition and gizzard

erosions are both cured by the same concentrate of a fat soluble factor, it is not necessarily the same factor that is active to overcome both conditions. There is a possibility that two factors may be involved, but this has not been shown, and the chances are strongly in favor of one factor only being involved.

A Threat by a Burocrat

Geo. E. Farrell of Washington, director of the grain division of the A.A.A., addressing 500 county agents, allotment com'itemen and farmers at McPherson, Kan., Nov. 30, in an explanation of the new 4-year wheat contract, said arrangements had been made to pay benefits altho the court might rule against the processing tax.

Earlier at Emporia he had warned wheat growers who do not sign an adjusted contract that they would be likely to find themselves at a serious disadvantage before the A.A.A.'s wheat program is again opened for signers in 1938.

His statement is open to various constructions. Does it mean that non-signers now are to be proscribed in the future? Does it mean that the A.A.A. is planning some diabolical scheme to discriminate against independent wheat growers who have thus far resisted government bribery?

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1 1/2 lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

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Oil Meal for Laying Flocks

Soybeans in the poultry laying ration are satisfactory only when fed in the form of soybean oilmeal and they do not replace more than one-third of the animal protein.

The ration must then be supplemented with calcium and phosphorus, which may be supplied in the form of bone meal or as a mineral mixture. A mixture suggested is 60 parts of bone meal, 20 parts ground limestone or finely ground oystershell and 20 parts of salt. This should be used at the rate of 1 pound for each 5 pounds of soybean oilmeal used in the mash. Cannibalism may become prevalent if too much animal protein is replaced by soybean oilmeal.

This is the recommendation of poultry husbandmen at Iowa State College following recent work at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Whole and ground soybeans were also used in the experiments, but neither gave as good results as the oilmeal. They are not recommended for more than 10 per cent of the mash.

Soybean hay may be used as a substitute for other green feeds in the winter when fresh green feed or alfalfa is not available if it is leafy and not excessively bleached, results show. It should be fed in racks attached to the wall of the house or in bundles suspended about 1 foot above the floor.

Soybean oilmeal apparently does not affect the color of the yolk of eggs.

Inorganic Forms of Phosphorus More Effective in Bone Building

Bone formation in young laboratory animals was reported two years ago by the Wisconsin Station to be much better on rations containing grains like corn or oats if the grains were germinated and then allowed to autolyze before being fed. Immature corn was also found to be much more proficient in producing normal bone development than mature corn. Certain English investigators recently found that the major organic compound of phosphorus occurring in seeds, i. e., phytic acid, cannot be assimilated by the rat.

Carrying forward these studies of the effectiveness of various sources of phosphorus in the nutrition of young animals J. T. Lowe and H. Steenbock have found ten times as much inorganic phosphorus in both germinated autolyzed corn, and in immature or green corn, as in mature corn of the same varieties. In other words the poorer calcifying ability of mature corn seems to be associated with the fact that most of the phosphorus present is tied up in the organic compound phytic acid, as in contrast to inorganic phosphorus compounds in the case of green corn and germinated hydrolyzed corn.

Using a basal ration of mature corn, wheat gluten, calcium carbonate and sodium chloride, Lowe and Steenbock obtained 27% ash in the bones of experimental rats. When phytic acid, phosphoric acid, or sodium glycerophosphate were added to the ration in such amounts as to furnish the same amount of phosphorus, the ash content of the bones of the experimental rats was, respectively, 29, 44, and 52%.

Calcium, phosphorus, and iron are the three minerals requiring the most attention in the practical nutrition of man and animals. Based on many investigations conducted at the Wisconsin Station, and in other laboratories, it now appears reasonably certain that the phosphorus and iron requirements of the animal body are often much better served by inorganic than by organic compounds of these minerals. In the case of calcium, on the other hand, the organic and inorganic compounds seem to be equally assimilable.

Live stock brokers of Chicago were granted a temporary injunction Nov. 26 by the federal court restraining the Sec'y of Agriculture from interfering with the commission rates established Nov. 1.

Hopper Feeding of Hens

Hopper feeding of both grain and mash is much more sanitary than feeding the grain on the floor. Its only disadvantage is that more hoppers are required and many poultrymen who feed mash supply only half the hopper space that should be available for mash alone. Occasionally it may be found difficult to get pullets to eat sufficient mash in order to get production started. This will be more true with pullets raised without a growing mash. It is quite possible that hopper feeding of grain will entirely supercede the little feeding method in the opinion of W. C. Tully, writing in the *Poultry Herald*.

A Leghorn will use approximately 80 pounds of mash and grain feed per year. Dual purpose birds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, etc., about 85 pounds each. These figures do not include the three or four pounds of lime supplement used by each bird in a year. One hundred Leghorns in production will use approximately 22.5 pounds of feed daily, which should be made up of about equal parts of mash and grain, with slight variations of this ratio as explained previously.

Because only a relatively small part of the total feed consumed is used for egg production, mature birds not in production will use almost as much feed as those laying. This is important to remember in culling work, as it costs almost as much to feed a cull as a layer.

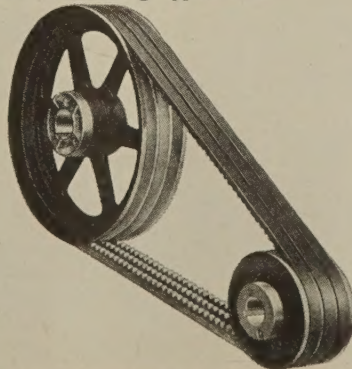
Oyster shell, or limestone in some form other than the dolomitic or high magnesium type, should be available in separate hoppers at all times. A good granite grit should also be hopper fed. Most of the so-called grits on the market are not true grits at all, but only limestone. The latter will have but little of the effect of a true grit, which is to aid the gizzard in grain grinding. Some farmers leave gravel before birds, which is better than no grit, but it has no value for egg shell formation.

When layers are confined, alfalfa hay in addition to the alfalfa meal in the mash should be fed in wall racks. Sprouted oats and other green feeds may be fed as second choice.

Cast-Machined Day-Steel Pulleys

A complete new line of Day-Steel Pulleys of Cast-Machined (semi-steel) construction, for use in conjunction with the Dayton Cog-Belt Drive for all ratings up to 15 H.P. has been announced by the Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.

The new Day-Steel Pulleys are so formed as to be of maximum strength with elimination of all excess metal, thereby providing Cast-Machined Pulleys of approximately the same weight as the pressed steel pulley. All finished surfaces are machined to accurate limits of precision work, the special semi-steel providing an exceptionally smooth and close grained groove surface. All pulleys are accurately balanced to insure a true-running drive throughout. A high quality finished groove provides protection and gives an outstanding appearance.



Cast-Machined Pulleys

Scale Testing Fraud in Indiana

With a panel truck, painted red, and carrying 500 lbs. of scale testing weights a "Mr. Yocum" has been imposing on some Indiana grain dealers.

He says he is a representative of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and for a time carried a sign on his truck bearing the name of this firm, but he is not a representative of any scale firm.

His practice is to test the scale with only 500 lbs. of test weights and to collect money for this service, advising the victim that he will mail the report and send the scale seal from the "main office."

Anyone in the grain trade who comes into contact with "Mr. Yocum" is urged to take his truck license number and immediately notify the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, or E. A. Ripley, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Indianapolis.

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Linseed and cottonseed cake and meal, bran, shorts, middling and feeds of all kinds.

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Helps you feed 3 cattle on what you formerly used for 2. Every pound of homegrown feed can be made to deliver its full fattening value. The best way to do this is to mix and grind grains, roughage and stalks with a Stover Hammer Mill. All-Steel construction. Swing hammers. Easily changed screens. Operated by any farm tractor.

Grinds for 1/2 less than custom mills. Saves its cost the first year, feeding 15 cattle. Earns you money grinding feed for neighbors.

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE BOOKS That tell how, when and why to grind feed. Contain 101 feeding formulas and hints for balancing rations and making the most money from crops.

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Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

A City Feed Grinder

On a leased lot of high-priced city business property at 2707 Beaver Ave., in Des Moines, Ia., Geo. H. Schaaf has built a city feed grinding establishment and feed store. It is a "city" feed grinding plant because 90% of its business is with transfer companies using horses, with back-lot poultry keepers, one-cow dairies, pet raisers and the like.

The building is of concrete blocks, with a concrete floor, and is 25 ft. wide by 150 ft. long. Except for 27 ft. at the rear end, where an 11 ft. basement, and 50 ft. in height inclose the bins and equipment of the feed grinding plant, the building is one story high.

The first 30 ft. at the front of the building is devoted to a feed show room and office. This has a large show window, and just off the book-keeper's section is a small private office for Mr. Schaaf.

The next 20 ft. is devoted to warehouse space for sacked commercial feeds that are in common demand so that a sack at a time can be conveniently carried out the front door and placed on trunk racks or fenders of hurried suburbanites.

Then comes 72 ft. of warehouse space devoted to hay, feed concentrates, mixed feeds, and other feed store items. Here Mr. Schaaf keeps the concentrate ingredients, animal and vegetable proteins, alfalfa meal, salt, and other products that go into his feeds.

Twelve inches of tile fire walls and a fire door separate the feed grinding division from the sprinkler equipped warehouse rooms.

Storage space for grains in bulk is in 10 bins in the feed grinding division. These bins are of 2x4 cribbing. At their tops cat-walks are arranged so that a man can look into each bin.

Equipment in the grinding division includes a small leg with 5 h.p. motor for elevating, and a B & L Turnhead for spouting grain to bins. An Eureka Corn Cleaner and Grader, run by a 5 h.p. motor thru a Buhler Drive, grades the cracked corn as it comes from the Eureka Corn Cutter. Feed ingredient proportioning is done thru a Draver feeder and a screw before the mixture is elevated into the Ajax 1½ ton, double-screw, vertical feed mixer that is run by a 10 h.p. motor. Legs are provided for the mixer and for the grader.

In the basement a Corn Sheller handles the ear corn Mr. Schaaf trucks in from the coun-

try, and a hammer mill, with a 25-h.p. motor does the grinding.

Mr. Schaaf produces dairy, poultry, turkey, pigeon and dog foods under his own name. A simple brand with a blue background and the "Schaaf's" name applies for all feeds, so that having sacks printed for the various kinds of feed involves changing only one line of type by the bag manufacturer.

In addition to the new store, warehouse, and grinding plant in Beavertdale, Mr. Schaaf has a small, one-man store on the east side of Des Moines, which is kept stocked from the main plant. This is one of the reasons Mr. Schaaf has three trucks, one of which makes daily trips to supply the stock needs of the East Side store. The trucks are also used to pick up such ingredients as meat scraps, dried milks, bran, rolled oats, and other items that are bought from local manufacturers, and to pick up corn, oats, buckwheat, wheat and other grain requirements, direct from the farms in the nearby farming area. One truck is a Chevrolet, licensed to carry 5 tons at a load, another a Dodge, with a 3 ton license, and the 3rd a Dodge pick-up truck, used principally for delivery of small lots of feeds.

Mr. Schaaf is a firm believer in advertising, using direct-by-mail methods because feed sales are limited to people who have live stock to consume them. On his mailing list are 700 names of customers who have done business with him, and every 90 days he culls the list so as to keep it active.

When he moved into his new feed plant Mr. Schaaf utilized the occasion for a special letter to his customers, and started a contest to develop trade. To the person sending in names of prospective new customers living within 10 miles of either of his stores he offered 15c in trade for each new name. To the person sending in the most acceptable names he offered an extra \$3 credit. In addition thereto he offered a 10% commission on all feed that a new customer bought in a 60 day period to Dec. 1, to the old customer who secured the initial order. Extra prizes of \$5 to the old customer securing the most orders, and \$3 to the person securing the highest order, were offered.

A registration list for names of new prospective customers, and order blanks to use in getting initial orders were inclosed with the offer.

Dry Skim Milk Production

Sales of feeding dry skim milk for the first nine months of this year are slightly below last year, according to the American Dry Milk Institute. This is caused largely by the fact that sales during November and December of last year were higher than usual, bringing about a lower level of sales during January and February. Since then sales have been on a par with 1934, with the exception that July this year showed over 40 per cent greater sales than July, 1934, due principally to the feeding of late chicks. Since July sales have been fully equal to a year ago.

Stocks this year are considerably below last year both for feed and human food. At the end of nine months this year the feed stocks on hand were enough for 21 days' supply as compared with the abnormally high stocks last year of 54 days' supply. The average for over five years is 31 days' supply. Human food stocks at this time average 41 days' supply.

Prices for the first eight months this year were just about the same as for the similar period last year. During the last 60 days there has been a strengthening of the market. The average price now is 11 per cent above that which prevailed a year ago at the same time.

Production this year is below last year in feed powder. In human food powder there is an increase in production over last year. In the first nine months of this year total production was 4 per cent below last year.

Grain Mixture for Roughage

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell

With good silage and first quality legume hay, the grain mixture does not need to contain more than 15 to 16 per cent of total protein. These requirements in the grain mixture can be met if the grains are ground and mixed in the following proportions: 200 corn, 200 oats, 200 barley, 100 buckwheat, 100 rye, and 200 ground soybeans.

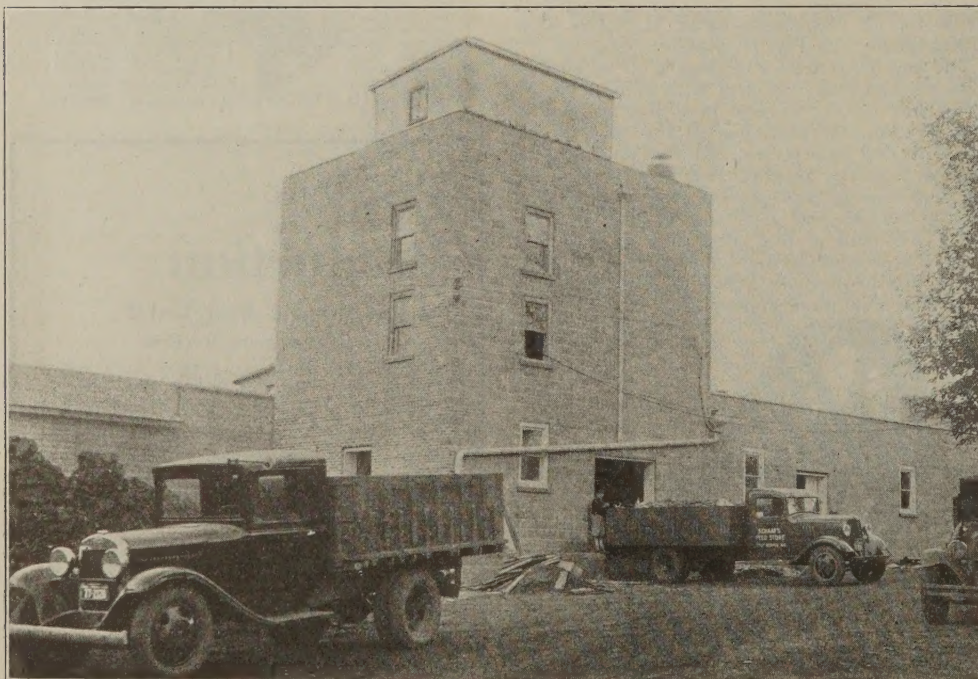
This contains about 16 per cent of protein and is 79 per cent digestible. It is a good illustration of what can be done when the right selection of roughages and feed grains is grown. The growing of soybeans made it possible to balance the ration without purchasing of other feeds.

Soybeans, however, are not grown very widely as yet, but the above instance represents a goal all can work toward. There is much encouragement in such a feed production program, even though soybeans cannot be included, as the 200 lbs. of soybeans can be replaced for all practical purposes by using 200 lbs. of dried distillers' grains or 100 of cottonseed meal and 100 of gluten feed. It should be kept in mind that the chief reason why so little purchased protein is necessary is because of the leguminous roughage on hand. Here is an excellent illustration of the fact that good roughage reduces the cost of a ration. Hay of poorer quality would call for 18 to 20 per cent protein in the grain mixture making it necessary to use more ground soybeans or more purchased protein concentrate.

Some high-protein feeds still furnish total digestible nutrients as cheaply as do corn, hominy, or barley. When feeds must be purchased to put with home-grown feeds, selection should be made from feed such as corn, distillers' dried grains, wheat middlings, coconut oil meal, and soybean oil meal.

From the six cheapest feeds on the T. D. N. basis the following ration, containing about 18 per cent protein, can be obtained; 600 hominy, 800 barley, 100 middlings, 250 corn distillers' dried grains, and 250 soybean oil meal.

Dissolution of temporary injunction against processing taxes on cotton and pork was denied the government recently by Judge C. B. Kennamer at Montgomery, Ala.



Schaaf's Feed Mill and Delivery Trucks

Vitamin A Requirements for Fattening Bees

By A. D. JACKSON of Texas Station

The necessity for vitamin A in the rations for fattening beef cattle has just been emphatically demonstrated in a test at Spur in which Hereford steer calves weighing 450 pounds each were placed on feed in dry lot in December. A ration of cottonseed meal, ground white kafir grain and cottonseed hulls, which are known to be very low in vitamin A was compared with the same ration except that alfalfa hay was added to supply the vitamin A. The steers on the low vitamin ration made rapid and uniform gains for a time and at the end of 112 days were as good as those receiving the vitamin A ration; but after 116 days the vitamin deficiency began to assert itself.

One steer got sick and others followed at intervals until after 181 days all of the 10 steers on the low vitamin ration had become sick with the condition known as "mealiness" which is characterized by night blindness, watering at the eyes, eye lesions, running at the nose, labored breathing, slobbering, staggering and wobbly gait, and on occasion the animal will fall.

The sick steers were quickly cured by feeding cod-liver oil or small amounts of alfalfa excepting that one steer was purposely not treated at all and died after 180 days. The cured steers, some of which were placed on vitamin A ration, have gained as much as those originally on the vitamin ration but of course did not regain the losses incurred during the period of vitamin starvation and they are in good condition after being fed in dry lot 290 days.

These results indicate that beef animals may be fed indefinitely on cottonseed meal together with grain and sufficient roughage if vitamin

A is supplied. It was formerly thought beef cattle could be fed for only about 100 days on cottonseed meal and hulls as they usually showed "mealiness" very soon after 100 days of such feeding. Thought had not been given to the possible need for vitamin A although experienced feeders had found that the feeding could be prolonged by grazing on alfalfa or feeding alfalfa hay. More recently vitamin A was found helpful and even necessary to the health of the animals and it was found that alfalfa supplied vitamin A.

It has also been found that animals on green grazing not only secure their daily needs, but store up reserves of vitamin A that will last about 100 days under feed lot conditions. These 450-pound steers went into the feed lot with enough vitamin A reserve to last 116 days, and the vitamin A carried by as little as one pound of bright alfalfa hay per day restored them after "mealiness" developed and sustained them for the remainder of the feeding period. Five of these animals will be continued on the ration with the one pound alfalfa added and it is thought they may continue to thrive until they can be used as an interesting exhibit at the Centennial next year.

After the animals had become sick from vitamin A deficiency various means were used in restoring their health, including cod-liver oil in doses varying from 10 to 25 and even 50 cc, each amount being found effective. One-half pound alfalfa dry or green or one pound alfalfa dry proved effective in curing the steers of "mealiness." It was thus shown that very small amounts of vitamin A, fed regularly will prevent "mealiness." Future experiments may show the best amounts to use in economical fattening. So far there seems no danger of the animal receiving too much vitamin A and it is known that when animals in excess of the daily needs are received, the animal is able to store the surplus as a reserve.

These experiments have further shown that when the animals become affected with "mealiness" they cease to make gains until they are cured and while they seem to gain as well as the others after being cured, they nevertheless do not recoup the losses sustained while sick. Successful feeding therefore involves the necessity for regular supplies of Vitamin A in the form of green grazing or alfalfa or other rich source of vitamin A.

The identification of vitamin A deficiency as the cause of the sickness that develops after about 100 days among cattle on a restricted ration of meal and hulls fed in a dry lot offers a possible explanation of similar troubles with range cattle during protracted drouths when no green grazing is available for long periods. Such diseases among range cattle may be due to vitamin deficiency. It may also explain why range cattle with a good browse of oak or other growth supplying green leaves seems to carry the cattle in better condition than open dry range. The green leaves of whatever sort supply some vitamin A at a time when the bodily stores of the vitamin are becoming exhausted and the deficiency would become acute.

It has previously been stated that animals in production, as for example, sows giving milk or hens laying eggs, need more vitamin A than they do at times when only their bodily needs are to be met. It has also been found in the case of the gestating mother animal that larger supplies of vitamin A are necessary to preserve the health of the mother and assure enough vitamin for the proper development of the embryo. In fact it has been shown that if the deficiency is marked in the eyes and certain other organs of the embryo will not develop. I will report next week on experiments in which entire litters of blind pigs have been produced at will by simply depleting the mother of vitamin A for a definite period, before and during gestation.

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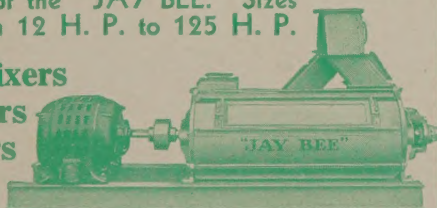
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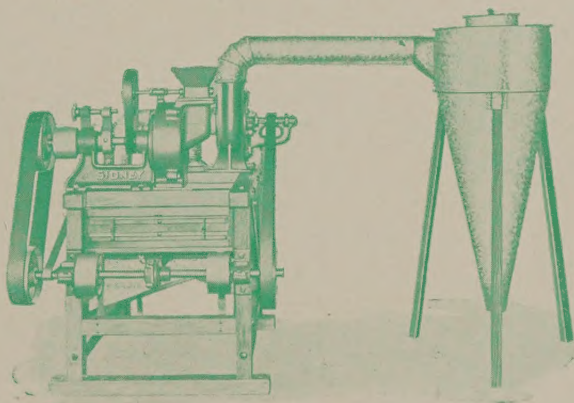
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